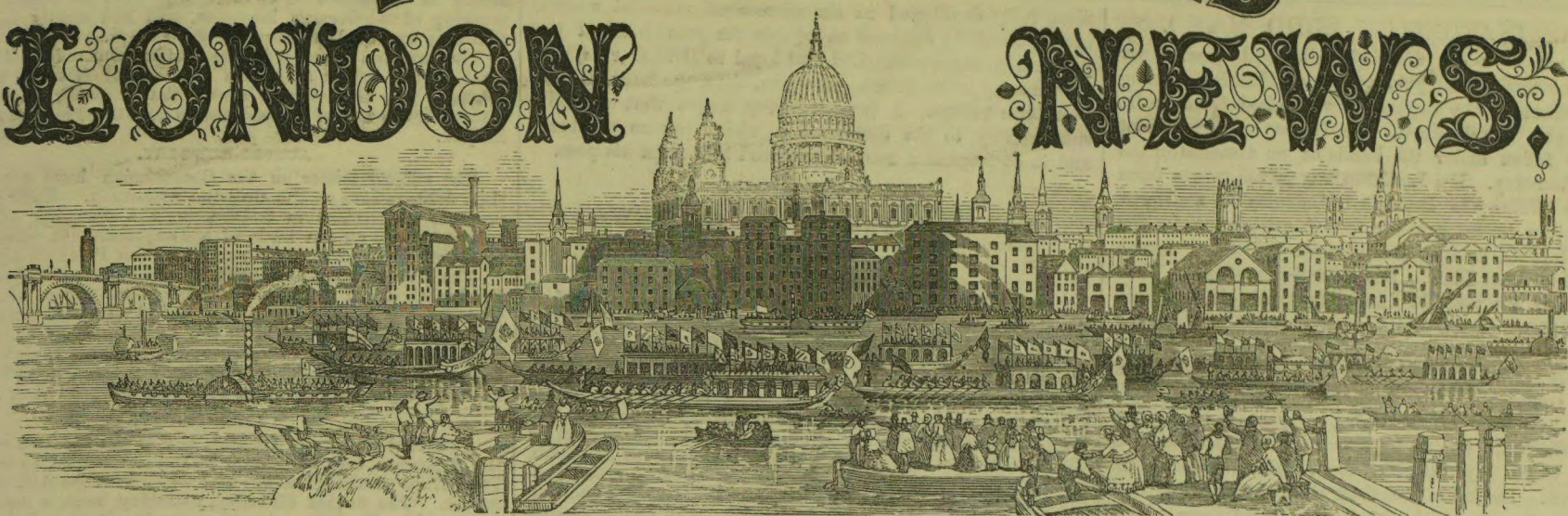


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

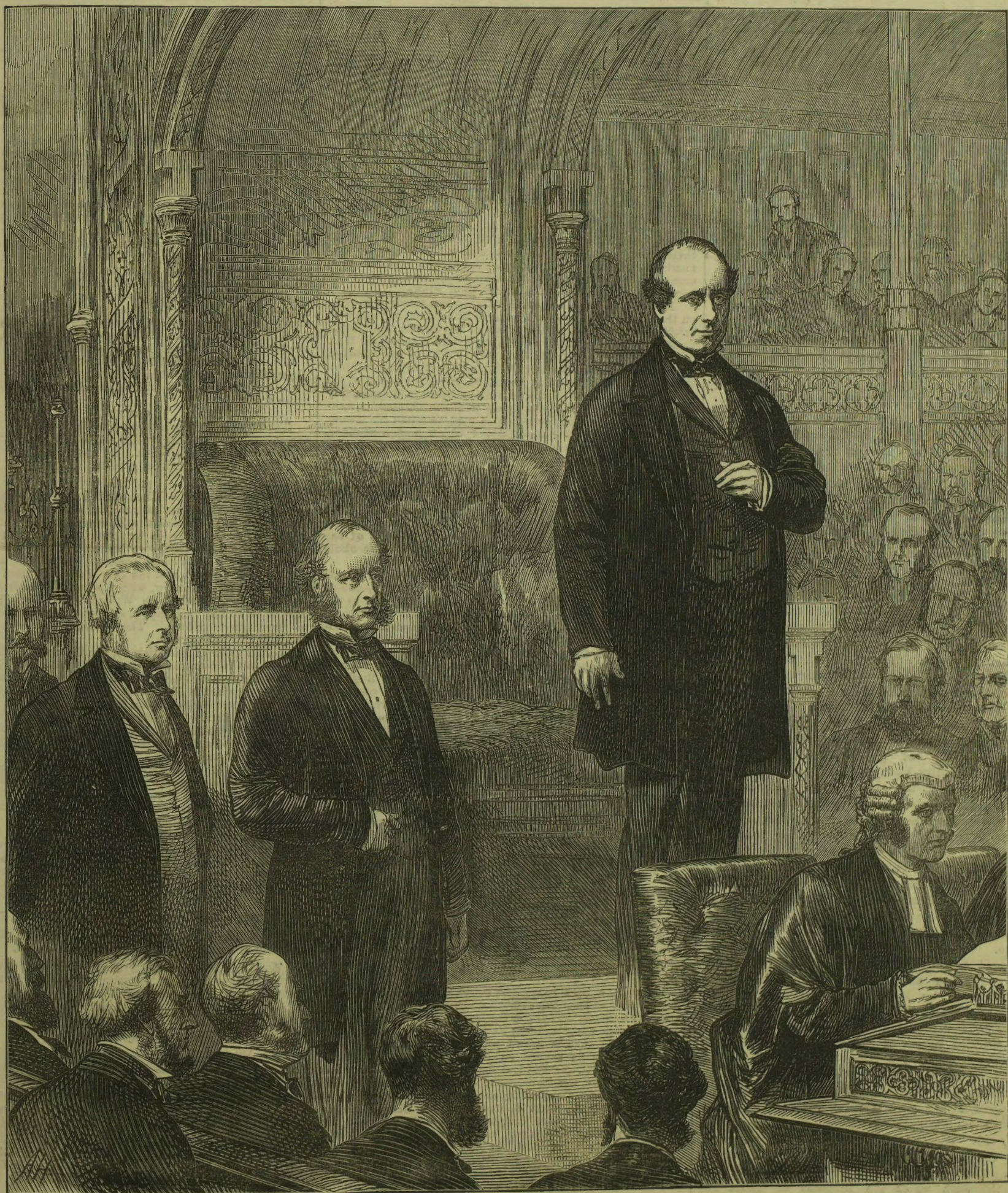


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ELECTION OF A NEW SPEAKER: MR. BRAND CONDUCTED TO THE CHAIR.
SEE PAGE 152.

ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

A mingled sensation of profound grief and momentary apprehension thrilled the public mind on Monday evening last, on account of the tragical news flashed from India by telegraph. Earl Mayo, the Governor-General of India, had fallen under the hands of an assassin on the previous Thursday. His Lordship was on his return from the British territory in Burmah to Calcutta in a ship of war. Anxious to inspect the penal settlement in the Andaman Islands, he turned aside from his direct course and landed at Port Blair. His attendants seem to have been aware of the possible danger to which his Lordship would be exposed in the discharge of this self-imposed but needful duty, and they accordingly surrounded him with an escort supposed to be adequate for his protection. He had completed the inspection before nightfall. Desirous, however, of obtaining a commanding view of the district, he and his friends ascended a mountain which lay between them and their point of embarkation. Darkness overtook them before they had reached the pier, at which the boat awaited them which was to convey them back to the ship. It appears that as they proceeded along the pier the escort, probably surmising that all peril was past, somewhat remitted the precautions they had previously observed, and got separated into detached groups. Just as the noble Earl was about to step into the boat, a Mohammedan convict suddenly rushed through the guards, and with a common knife stabbed him twice in the back. The man was instantly seized, but, alas! the foul deed which he had done could not be undone. His Lordship expired before he had reached the ship, and India, as well as the United Kingdom, mourns the terrible loss which each of them has thus unexpectedly been called upon to sustain.

There would seem to be no ground for tracing this atrocious outrage to any political motive, or even to an outburst of religious fanaticism. Shere Ali, the assassin, was formerly an inhabitant of the hill neighbourhood bordering upon the Khyber Pass. He had been convicted of murder in 1867, and had been transported for life to the Andaman Islands some little time afterwards. His conduct for three years in the penal settlement had obtained for him a considerable relaxation of the penalty under which he was suffering. So far as it is known, and, indeed, so far as may be inferred from his position and antecedents, the man's crime must have been dictated by a sudden impulse of revenge. No doubt he had brooded over the sufferings justly inflicted upon him by law, until his spirit had become maddened by vindictive passions. The visit of Earl Mayo, brief though it was, opened an unforeseen opportunity of gratifying his ferocious disposition. The blow which he struck was a blow aimed at the impersonation of justice and good order. It was what might have happened anywhere. It originated in a single mind. It may even express but the momentary impulse of one lawless individual. It has, however, thrown a gloom over a vast extent of society, both in our Eastern dependency and at home. We cannot say with perfect accuracy that the sporadic nature of the outrage relieves that gloom, but it certainly has prevented it from being deeper and more alarming than it might otherwise have been.

Nevertheless, isolated as is this crime in its origin, it is perhaps too early to come to the conclusion that it will be entirely isolated in its effect. Upon the great mass of the population in India, Hindoo or Mohammedan, there is reason to believe that the immediate result of it will be rather to strengthen the ties of loyalty which bind India to England, than to diminish their force. But it cannot be concealed that there is a comparatively small minority of the population in that Empire over whose minds the act which has struck down the head of the State may exercise a disturbing and deleterious influence. The policy systematically pursued by Lord Mayo was a policy of goodwill, of conciliation, and of religious equality, highly creditable to his administration. But it was, at the same time, a policy hateful to the fanatical intolerance of certain sections of native people. They may see in the assassination of the Governor-General an occasion for giving full practical expression to the narrow and selfish views which they religiously cherish. It is impossible to forecast the influence which such an event will exert upon such minds. Happily, their power is utterly incommensurate with their will; and there is no reason to fear that they would be able to produce any but a mere temporary and local disturbance.

We cannot quit this melancholy subject without one word in admiration of Lord Mayo's Indian career. Originally selected by Mr. Disraeli for the high post which he filled, his elevation to the Governor-Generalship of India was at first regarded as a stroke of partisanship not to be justified by any of the usual considerations of patriotic statesmanship. Mr. Disraeli, however, proved to be right. Lord Mayo was eminently qualified to take the position which a long line of illustrious predecessors had already adorned. His genial temperament, his generous impulses, his indefatigable industry, his soundness of judgment, his energy of action, speedily earned for him the confidence and affection of all classes in India. The work which he has performed was precisely the work which the interests of India required to be done. In almost all respects, moral as well as material, he has left the Peninsula better than he found it—better provided with means of intercommunication,

more fully developed in its sources of material wealth, more peacefully disposed as regards the great bulk of the population, more reconciled and loyal to British rule, and more happy in its future prospects, than, perhaps, it has ever been before. It is with heavy hearts that we bow submissively to the dispensation which has so suddenly and in so tragical a manner removed him from his post.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Special Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 15.

Another leading Bonapartist has followed the Duc de Persigny to the grave. While M. Rouher was triumphing in Corsica, where he has been elected member of the National Assembly by an overwhelming majority, M. Etienne Conti, ex-secretary and chief of the Cabinet of Napoleon III. and one of the Corsican deputies, was dying from liver complaint, which had been undermining him for some years past. He expired on Tuesday, at the age of sixty-two. The news of his death, arriving on the morning of the election of M. Rouher, produced a certain sensation in the Assembly, where the question of his successor was generally discussed. The choice appears to be between M. Abbattucci, who recently resigned his seat to make way for M. Rouher, and M. Clément Duvernois, editor of the *Ordre*. M. Rouher's election has been favourably commented on by a section of the Parisian press, who affect to see in him not a partisan of the ex-Emperor, but an advocate of free trade, and as such call upon him to combat the protectionist tendencies of the Government. It will be recollected that it was M. Rouher who negotiated the Treaty of Commerce with Mr. Cobden; and M. Thiers and M. Pouyer-Quertier are certain to find in him an eloquent adversary, conversant alike with financial and commercial questions.

The recent sittings of the National Assembly have been neither so animated nor so interesting as those of last week. M. Emmanuel Arago brought forward a bill to make judges elective, as in America, and spoke eloquently enough for a couple of hours in support of it; but the Assembly failed to receive the project favourably, and finally adjourned the debate for an indefinite period. Monday's sitting was taken up with the discussion of a rural poor law, and Tuesday was given to a bill relating to the accumulation of functions by deputies.

The question of the "liberation of the territory"—in other words, the complete departure of the German troops from French soil—is preoccupying the public mind at the present moment. Committees have been formed all over France for collecting subscriptions to pay off the Prussian indemnity; ladies are invited to give their jewels, men to resort less frequently to cafés, and subscribe what they would have spent there. Collectors visit every house and mount to every apartment; actresses mix with the audience in the theatres of an evening, and, with bewitching smiles, solicit, and by no means in vain, subscriptions for the liberation of France.

In consequence of a quarrel with the committee of inquiry on the Government contracts entered into during the late war, arising from the publication of one of his confidential letters, General Suzanne, director of artillery at the Ministry of War, has resigned his post. M. Léon Say, Préfet of the Seine, on the retirement of M. Casimir Perier, also sent in his resignation, and it was reported it would be accepted, and that his successor was to be M. Cochin, Préfet of Seine-et-Oise. M. Say differs, as M. Perier did, completely with the Cabinet on commercial questions, and desired, it is said, to retain his liberty of action thereon in the Assembly, of which he is a member. After a long interview, however, with M. Thiers, he was induced to withdraw his resignation.

The trial of the fourteen assassins of the Dominican priests at Arcueil, on May 24 last, commenced, on Friday, before the sixth court-martial at Versailles, and is not yet concluded. This massacre was, if anything, more cold-blooded and sickening than that of the Archbishop of Paris and the other hostages. The evidence against the majority of the prisoners is overwhelming, and in all probability the whole will be convicted.

A curious case of swindling has been before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. Count d'Espagnac, a well-known amateur of pictures, received a visit immediately prior to the war from a young man named Léon Bezier, who represented to him that he came on behalf of the Duc d'Aumale, and induced him to place in his hands some interesting autographs relating to the Orleans family, a painting said to be by Raphael, an historical portrait of Cromwell, and a work by Giorgione, which he said the Duke, the Queen of England, and the Prince of Wales were severally anxious to purchase. The story was, of course, false; and M. Bezier pawned these marvels of art for the trifling sum of £50. He came back to Paris just before the siege; quitted the capital in the balloon which fell near Christiania, in Norway; subsequently returned to France and got into favour with Gambetta, and fought as a commander of francs-tireurs. The Court adjudged him guilty of swindling, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment and 5000*f.* fine.

M. Elisée Reclus, the well-known scientific writer, implicated in the insurrection of the Commune, has had his sentence of transportation commuted to banishment, in deference to numerous petitions presented on his behalf, and has left France for Italy, where he purposes residing for the future.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of the States has approved of the resolution on the part of the National Council which interdicts the order of Jesuits, and forbids its members to engage in ecclesiastical and educational functions in Switzerland; but the Council of the States has rescinded the prohibition against the erection and restoration of convents.

GERMANY.

There have been important debates on school matters in the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin. In the course of a speech, yesterday week, on the Schools Inspection Bill (which is opposed by the Centre party and the Roman Catholic clergy), Prince Bismarck said that in mixed populations the clergy opposed the teaching being carried on in German, and in Western Prussia whole villages had lost the use of that language; but, added the Prince, our forbearance is at an end, and we shall make provisions for conferring on the Poles the benefit of the German language. Last Saturday Prince Bismarck again complained of the course adopted by the Roman Catholics in Germany, who, he said, cared more for the interests of the Church than for those of the Empire. The Education Supervision Bill was passed by the Chamber of Deputies by 197 against 171 votes. The Centre, the Poles, and the Old Conservatives voted against the measure. On Tuesday the bill on the inspection of primary schools was passed by 207 to 155 votes. Prince Bismarck, in the course of the debate, denied that he had previously accused the Catholic Church in Germany of being anti-national, but maintained that the clergy,

acting as inspectors of schools, had tried to obstruct the teaching of the German language, and had openly declared that they could only be saved by the French.

The Bavarian Chamber has decided in favour of the Government in the debate as to the relations of Bavaria to the Empire. The Government urged that nothing should be thrown in the way of the unification and development of the Empire.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The sub-committee on the Constitution have concluded their deliberations on the Galician resolution. Their report proposes concessions to Galicia, with a direction of local autonomy, and on the basis of a compromise, in which the Ministry, the Constitutional party, and the Poles are agreed.

The Government has laid before the Lower House of the Reichsrath a bill for the introduction of urgent elections, whereby the Reichsrath is empowered to order immediate fresh elections of deputies to the Reichsrath, to be held in those districts, towns, or corporations qualified to elect members, in cases where, during the Session, the Reichsrath has reason to regard the members as having resigned their seats.

AMERICA.

President Grant, on Tuesday, sent to the Senate a copy of the American case submitted to the arbitrators at Geneva. The Mixed Commission has adjourned until the 20th of next month. The Senate discussed, yesterday week, a resolution presented by Mr. Edmund, asking the President to furnish information respecting the alleged intention of Great Britain to revoke the Treaty of Washington. Mr. Patterson thought Mr. Gladstone's language in the House of Commons insulting to the United States. Mr. Sherman advised the Senate to await official advices, and, in the meantime, maintain a dignified attitude. Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Robertson also spoke. The debate was of a temperate character, and the resolution went over. Mr. Sumner has introduced a resolution in the Senate appointing a Committee to investigate whether the alleged sale of Government arms and ordnance stores for the use of France during the late war was a violation of neutrality. On Monday General Butler moved in the House of Representatives that the rules should be suspended to pass a resolution calling on the President for "information relative to any intention of Great Britain to withdraw from the Treaty of Washington and impede the execution of any of its provisions." The motion was lost by 69 votes to 62, after Mr. Banks had stated his belief that the President had "no information on the subject from the British Government." The organs of the Irish party clamour for war, but the majority of the papers predict a compromise of the claims. The press generally seems to consider the excitement prevailing in England as mainly owing to local party considerations.

Mr. Hale's Amnesty Bill, which passed the House of Representatives by a large majority, has been defeated in the Senate.

Advices from the Western States, contained in a special telegram, announce an enormous blockade of snow on the Union Pacific Railway. Passenger traffic has been delayed, and travellers placed upon short rations; and the Japanese Embassy is snowbound in Salt Lake City.

A United States squadron, consisting of seven vessels, under the command of Admiral Alden, has arrived at Naples. The arrival of the fleet has no political significance, being connected with the presence of General Sherman, who is visiting Italy in company with the son of General Grant.

Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister at Berlin, has completed his reply to the English statement in regard to the San Juan boundary, and it will be handed to the Emperor, as arbitrator.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislature has voted a reward of 5000 *dols.* for any information which shall lead to the conviction of the murderers of Thomas Scott. It has also voted a sum of 80,000 *dols.* to promote immigration.

INDIA.

The murder of the Viceroy of India, of which we give some particulars in another column, has made a deep impression in all the presidencies, and every honour will be paid to his memory. At Calcutta business has been completely suspended; and at Bombay, we are told, the excitement is intense, and the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of statues of the Queen and the late Prince Consort have been postponed. The Glasgow, with the remains of Lord Mayo on board, reached Calcutta on Wednesday. The body was to be landed on Friday (yesterday), and to lie in state for three days at Government House. The assassin has been tried and sentenced to be hanged.

Lord Napier of Merchistoun, the Governor of Madras, will proceed to Calcutta and exercise the functions of Viceroy until a successor to Lord Mayo shall be designated and shall arrive. For the present Mr. John Strachey, the first ordinary member of the Government of India, is acting as Viceroy.

Admiral Cockburn, commander on the East Indian naval station, died, last Saturday, at Calcutta. It was on board his flagship that the late Viceroy sailed for Rangoon and touched at the Andaman Islands.

The King of Siam arrived at Bombay on Friday.

A Calcutta telegram reports an encounter between 1700 men, under General Keyes, and several hostile native tribes to the north of Lahore. Six men were wounded on our side and forty killed on the other.

General Brownlow announces that some of the Looshai chiefs are anxious to submit, and have promised to send back their captives. An attack was, however, to be commenced as soon as the state of the commissariat permitted, and the expedition was likely to return about the 20th of next month.

A slight shock of earthquake has been felt in Lisbon.

The Saxon Parliament have voted 300,000 thalers for the erection of a new polytechnic school in Dresden.

Upon and near the Vaal River, within a length of some seventy miles, there are now about 40,000 people assembled in connection with the diamond-fields.

Mr. Pope Hennessy, Governor of the Bahamas, has been appointed to administer for a few months the government-in-chief of the West African Settlements.

The King of Spain has conferred the order of Knight of the Grand Cross of Charles III. of Spain upon Enrique Baron Barreto, for services rendered by him in that country.

We learn that the venerable Sir Moses Montefiore, grieved at the miserable condition of his compatriots in Persia, has proposed to set out for Bagdad on an errand of intercession with the Shah's Government.

A marble tablet has been set up in front of a house in the Calle Mayor, Madrid, bearing the inscription, "Here was born the phoenix of geniuses, Francis Felix Lope de Vega Carpio, Nov. 23, 1563."

The regulations for the ninth exhibition of the fine arts in Naples have been published. It will be opened on April 7, and works will be received from the 18th to the 27th of March.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anderson, T., to be Rector of Skepton.
 Armistead, C. J.; Curate of Basing-with-up-Nately, Hants.
 Bagshawe, A. D.; Vicar of South Creak, Norfolk.
 Best, the Hon. Samuel; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.
 Hindley, R. C.; Vicar of Mickelover, Derbyshire.
 Boodle, R. G.; Vicar of Clotford.
 Bradley, Gilbert; Vicar of St. Edmund's, Dudley, Worcestershire.
 Buckwell, W. B.; Vicar of Littleover, Derbyshire.
 Butler, Daniel; Rector of Thwenge.
 Challen, J. H.; Curate of Nunney.
 Conybeare, John William Edward; Vicar of Barrington, Cambs.
 Corbett, E. B.; Vicar of Thame, Oxfordshire.
 Davies, Thomas; Vicar of Llangan, Carmarthenshire.
 Edwards, S.; Vicar of Woolvercott.
 Evans, John Owen; Vicar of Margam, Glamorganshire.
 Gandy, Richard Norris; Vicar of St. Gregory the Great, Canterbury.
 Grimes, Patrick; Vicar of Stanton-on-Hine-Heath, Salop.
 Harpur, George; Vicar of North Clifton-cum-Harby, Notts.
 Jenkins, Richard; Rector of Walsend.
 Jones, William; Curate of Portishead.
 Kewley, Joseph William; Rector of Armitage, Staffordshire.
 Knowling, George; Prebendary of Easton-in-Gordano.
 Lawrence, Thomas Edward; Rector of Bridenbury, Herefordshire.
 Lea, Abel Humphrys; Vicar of Chesterton, Warwickshire.
 Leeder, R.; Rector of Wells, Norfolk.
 Leslie, R. J.; Vicar of Holbeach St. John's, Lincolnshire.
 Long, Ven. Archdeacon Charles Maitland; Rural Dean of Buckrose.
 Mills, J. W.; Rector of St. Lawrence Newland, Essex.
 Michell, William; Diocesan Inspector of Schools.
 Moorhouse, James; Honorary Chaplain to the Queen.
 Morgan, T. E.; Rector of Llysfrân, and Vicar of Walton East, Pembrokeshire.
 Neville, Nigel; Vicar of Warton, Warwickshire.
 Newton, J. K.; Chaplain of Bath Prison.
 Paine, Edwin; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Langrish.
 Pugh, David; Vicar of St. Clear's, Carmarthenshire.
 Rendell, Arthur Medland; Rector of Coston, Leicestershire.
 Robinson, A. D. J.; Curate of Elm.
 Ryle, J. C.; Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral.
 Salmon, F. T.; Curate (sole charge) of Bradford Abbas, Dorset.
 Salter, D.; Rector of South Heighton, Sussex.
 Sandford, E. A.; Prebendary of Timberscombe.
 Scott, Melville H.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Derby.
 Sleeman, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Evangelist, Maindee.
 Spencer, W. H.; Rector of Great Houghton, Northampton.
 Spilsbury, Benjamin Ward; Perpetual Curate of Finnerde, Derbyshire.
 Stanwell, C.; Vicar of North Stoke, with Newham Murren and Ipsden.
 Stubbs, J. S.; Rural Dean of the Crewkerne Deanery.
 Taylor, Robert; Vicar of Gate Helmsley.
 Teague, John; Rector of Edlston, Derbyshire.
 Tucker, William Guise; Vicar of Ramsey, Essex.
 Tuffnell, F.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's Chapel, Marylebone.
 Tyrrhitt, H. M.; Vicar of Nazeing, Essex.
 Walton, Blythe Barker; Perpetual Curate of East Stockwith, Lincolnshire.
 Watson, Ralph Francis; Rector of Aston Subedge, Gloucestershire.
 Watts, Percival James; Incumbent of St. Luke's, Caterham Valley, Surrey.
 West, Thomas John; Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, Lewisham, Kent.
 Williams, Hugh; Perpetual Curate of Risco, Monmouthshire.
 Williams, William Bunter; Vicar of Church Minshall, Cheshire.
 Woodford, James; Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty.
 Wright, John Preston; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Reigate, Surrey.
 Wynter, James Cecil; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.

St. Clement's, near Eastcheap, was reopened, on Thursday week, after a complete rearrangement by Mr. Butterfield. The whole of the ancient oak carving has been preserved.

The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty, has been appointed by Mr. Brand to the Speaker's Chaplaincy.

A handsome font has been presented to Overton church by the tenants and friends of Edmund Peel, Esq., of Brynypys, to commemorate the birth of a son and heir to the Brynypys estates. It is the work of Messrs. Cox and Sons, of London.

Mrs. Hilton Greaves, on Saturday last, laid the corner-stone of a new school in connection with St. Stephen's and All Martyrs' Church, Lower Moor, Oldham. The school, which is designed to accommodate 560 children, will cost about £2000, of which sum there has been received £1300.

The Bishop of London has addressed a letter to the Association of Lay Helpers in his diocese. His Lordship, while seeing many evidences of the value of this organisation, points out that classes in the metropolis are locally as well as socially divided, and that efforts to aid the ignorant, the poor, and the thriftless are "most wanting where they are most wanted." The right rev. prelate makes an earnest appeal to those who live in districts where no great want exists, on behalf of those poor and populous neighbourhoods where the need is greater, and where there are few or none to help.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford Mr. John T. Atkinson, Commoner of Brasenose, has been nominated to one of the valuable Hulmeian Exhibitions at that society by the Hulme trustees. The scheme proposed by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of England to the University of Oxford for an Examining Board of England passed the Congregation last week, 17 members voting for and 10 against it. Professor Rolleston has been elected a Fellow of Merton under the ordinance of 1854, which founded the Linacre Professorship of Physiology, and endowed it out of the revenues of this college. The electors to the Boden Sanscrit Scholarship elected Mr. Frederick Eden Pargiter, of Exeter College, to the vacant scholarship, and they consider Mr. Robert Gunion, scholar of Lincoln College, to be worthy of highly honourable mention.

The Rev. J. B. Pearson, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been elected Hulsean Lecturer for this year. Mr. T. N. Toller has been elected a Fellow of Christ's College, and is the first Nonconformist elected a Fellow of that College since the passing of the University Tests Abolition Act.

The late Mr. Robert Cox, of Edinburgh, has bequeathed £5000 to the University of that city.

Mr. Ruskin's election to the St. Andrew's Rectorship being declared void, on the ground of his holding a Professorship, the office passes to Lord Lytton.

The Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., has been re-elected Dean of the College of Preceptors.

Mr. W. M. Madden, B.A., Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, who was bracketed seventeenth Wrangler this year, has been appointed Mathematical Master of Dover College.

At Rossall, Swainson Scholarships have been awarded to Mr. George Somes Saxton, from Cranbrook School, and Mr. Edward Creswell Rawson, of Rossall.

Mr. T. H. Belcher, B.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford, and Mr. W. H. Bond, B.A., Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge, have been appointed to masterships at Hereford Cathedral School.

The Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. T. S. Aldes, Trinity Col., Cambridge, as a Government Inspector of Schools.

Mr. John Davies Davenport, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed secretary of the Winchester School commission.

The Rev. S. J. W. Sanders, Vice-Master of the Bedfordshire Public School, has been elected Head Master of Northampton Grammar School.

A brief telegram from Rio brings intelligence of the murder of thirty-six "foreigners" by Indians in the Argentine Republic. The friends of the unfortunate people apparently took speedy vengeance by killing a number of the murderers.

MURDER OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

The Governor-General of India, the Earl of Mayo, has been murdered by an obscure ruffian at the Indian convict prison of Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands. This frightful news reached London on Monday afternoon. It has caused much grief to all who knew and esteemed Lord Mayo; and some alarm to those who think it not only a sad and shocking personal calamity, but an evil sign of that spirit of fanatical fury which animates certain classes of our Queen's Asiatic subjects. The recent murder of Chief Justice Norman, at Calcutta, likewise by the hand of a Mohammedan fanatic, is naturally connected in the public mind with this not less detestable act, which has suddenly cut off a far greater person, the Viceroy of the British Indian Empire, the chief representative of her Majesty's power and dignity in the Eastern world. The telegram which brought this news to the office of the Secretary of State for India, at Westminster, comes from Mr. Ellis, a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in India. It is dated from Saugor, at the mouth of the Hooghly, Feb. 12. It is as follows:—

"I have to announce with the deepest regret that the Viceroy was assassinated by a convict at Port Blair on the 8th inst., at seven in the evening. The Viceroy had inspected the several stations of the settlement, and had reached the pier on his way to the boat, to return to the man-of-war Glasgow, when a convict, under cover of darkness, suddenly broke through the guards surrounding the Viceroy, and stabbed him twice in the back. The Viceroy expired shortly afterwards; the assassin was arrested at once, and is being tried. His name is Shere Ali, resident in foreign territory beyond the Peshawur frontier. He was convicted of murder by the Commissioner of Peshawur in 1867, and sentenced to transportation for his lifetime."

The scene of this tragedy is the chief of the Andaman Islands, situated in the Bay of Bengal, south-west of Rangoon, north-west of Singapore and Sumatra. We have on several occasions given Views of Port Blair and its neighbourhood, with the buildings of the convict establishment and the barracks. The most recent was given in the Number for Dec. 14, 1867. It is said that the convicts, who were sent thither from all parts of India, under sentences of penal servitude, were allowed too much liberty, in particular those of European or Eurasian race. General D. Stewart, the Governor lately appointed by Lord Mayo, was expected to introduce a stricter discipline.

A Portrait of the late Earl of Mayo will be given in our next Number.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The University boat-race will take place on Saturday, March 23.

The troops at Aldershot went through a sham fight on Tuesday, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hope Grant.

Goodall, the huntsman of Mr. Tailby's country, has received the appointment of huntsman to the Queen's staghounds.

During Saturday and Sunday the tides in the Thames overflowed the banks in the low-lying districts, causing considerable damage to house and other property.

There has been a very attractive show of canaries and British and foreign cage-birds at the Crystal Palace. The entries numbered 1106, comprising a total of 1327 birds.

The first lecture of the course arranged for volunteer officers was delivered at the Royal United Service Institution, on Thursday, by Captain C. Brackenbury, R.A.

The trustees of the Cholmondeley Charity have given £25 as a donation in aid of the extension buildings of the Bournemouth Sanatorium for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.

On Monday night the annual ball of the Royal London Yacht Club was given, at Willis's Rooms, when there was a large and fashionable attendance. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London were present.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, London, of which Alderman Sir S. H. Waterlow is chairman, continues to prosper. The half-yearly profit is £7609, which, after paying a dividend of 5 per cent., leaves £4296 to be carried forward.

The story of the birth, life, and death of Thomas Hood was feelingly told in a lecture by his son, Tom Hood, on Thursday week, at the London Institution. The lecture was embellished by many readings, serious, humorous, and comic.

A deputation from the Evangelical Alliance yesterday week waited upon Earl Granville, praying his Lordship to use his best efforts to obtain security for those who teach and those who are taught the Christian religion in Japan.

There has been more trilateral munificence. The governors of the Middlesex Hospital have received a fourth donation of £1000 from "D. T. S.," and the committee of the Great Northern Hospital acknowledges the fourth donation of £1000 from "S. W. Y."

An important communication has been received by the Society of Biblical Archaeology from M. Clermont Ganneau, "On an Inscription in Hebrew or Ancient Phoenician Characters of the time of the Kings of Judah, discovered at Siloam-el-Fokani, near Jerusalem."

Mr. Caesar Henry Hawkins, F.R.S., Serjeant-Surgeon to her Majesty, has been elected a trustee of the Hunterian Collection of the Royal College of Surgeons, in the place of the late Mr. G. Grote, F.R.S.; and Sir John Lubbock, F.R.S., has been appointed in the place of the late Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the French Benevolent Society is fixed to take place at Willis's Rooms on Monday next, under the patronage of the Duc de Broglie, the French Ambassador. The ball was not held last year on account of the disastrous condition of France.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the members of the Court of Common Council for the wards of Queenhithe, Tower, Vintry, Walbrook, Bishopsgate, and Cripplegate, with a select company, at dinner in the Egyptian Hall. The guests numbered about 200.

On Tuesday evening the president, vice-president, and managers of the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, gave a conversazione, which was attended by several hundred persons, including a large proportion of ladies. The special feature of the evening was a lecture, by Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, on the Sun, illustrated by drawings and photographs.

A committee, containing representatives from twenty-seven counties, and comprising numerous members of both Houses of Parliament, held its first meeting at the central office of the Charity Organisation Society, 15, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, on Wednesday, to consider measures for repressing vagrancy and mendicancy throughout the country. The principal resolution declared the adoption of one uniform system throughout the whole country to be essential for the repression of mendicancy.

M. Raphael Felix, the director of the French plays at the St. James's Theatre, informs us that at the recent performance given in aid of the fund now being raised by the women of France to pay off the German indemnity, an amount of 7000f. (£280) was received.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism continue to show a large decrease compared with previous years. Last week the number of indoor paupers was 35,892, and 88,864 received outdoor relief—making a total of 124,756. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, this was a decrease of 39,584. The number of vagrants relieved was 784, of whom 615 were men, 130 women, and 39 children under sixteen.

A performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society will take place on Friday next, at Exeter Hall, when Haydn's Third Service (the Imperial), Mendelssohn's "Praise Jehovah" (Lauda Sion), and Spohr's oratorio, "The Last Judgment," will be given, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa. The principal vocalists will be Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mlle. Drasil, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Whitney.

The sixteenth anniversary festival of the Dramatic, Equestrian, and Musical Sick Fund Association was celebrated, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms—Mr. Sheriff Bennett, F.R.A.S., occupying the chair. Mrs. Stirling, after something like a three years' indisposition, delivered, with all her finished grace of style, a charming little speech in aid of the funds of the charity. The company, which included most of the best known actors and actresses of the day, received her most enthusiastically. The treasurer announced subscriptions to the amount of nearly £200.

In the metropolis last week 2492 births and 1524 deaths were registered, the former having been one above, and the latter 121 below, the average. Sixty-eight persons died from smallpox, 40 from measles, 31 from scarlet fever, 3 from diphtheria, 88 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever), and 13 from diarrhoea. The temperature again showed a remarkable excess; the mean of the week was more than 46 deg., or eight above the average for the same week in fifty years. There were 480 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs.

Last Saturday evening the opening of the new rifle ranges of the city of London volunteers was inaugurated by a dinner at Willis's Rooms, at which the Commander-in-Chief, who is one of the honorary Colonels, was present, by special invitation; and the chair was taken by the Lord Mayor. His Royal Highness told the volunteers that the Brighton review was a good thing if it was considered merely as a promenade and an amusement; but, as for any military knowledge being gained by it, the thing was utterly and physically impossible. Captain Sherard Osborn spoke in terms of the highest eulogy of the present condition of the Navy; and General Lindsay, Inspector-General of the Reserve Forces, expressed his satisfaction with the state of the militia and volunteers.

Mr. Verdon, who lately retired from the office of Agent-General in England for the colony of Victoria, was, last Saturday night, entertained at dinner by a number of leading colonists resident in London and others. The Earl of Kimberley presided; and the Duke of Edinburgh, who was present, in replying to the toast of the Royal family, referred pleasantly and gracefully to his experiences in visiting the British dependencies, a work of which he said he had had the lion's share. Lord Kimberley also spoke cordially of the relations which unite, and should continue to unite, England and her colonies, declaring that the Ministers or statesmen who ever allowed an unfriendly severance to take place would have a heavy responsibility to answer for. The best feeling characterised the proceedings throughout.

At Monday evening's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the President, General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, before proceeding to the ordinary business, said a few words on a subject engaging general attention. Only three weeks had passed since his last statement was made with respect to the Livingstone Expedition, and, in the mean time, they had not only equipped that expedition, but had received the welcome intelligence of its having sailed three days ago. The valuable services of Lieut. Dawson, Lieut. Henn, and Mr. Oswald Livingstone, Dr. Livingstone's son, had been obtained, and nothing could have been more favourable than the circumstances under which the expedition had started. The subscriptions received from the public amount nearly to £5000, London giving £2600. Scotland had contributed nobly, and it was worth notice that the small town of Hamilton, Dr. Livingstone's native place, had given upwards of £200. Of the total sum in hand, £1000 had been expended in outfits, instruments, and presents for chiefs. Two letters had been furnished to the expedition by her Majesty's Government, one to the Sultan of Zanzibar and the other to Dr. Kirk, the British Consul.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT CHEMAKA.

The small Russian town of Chemaka, or Schemaka, in Circassia, reported to have been destroyed by an earthquake on the 28th ult., is one of the many pretty towns at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains, on their south side. It is situated on the post road, or rather track, between Tiflis and Bakou, about seventy-five miles from the latter town, in lat. 40 deg. 30 min. N. long. 48 deg. 30 min. E. It is about 2230 feet above the Black Sea, and 2316 feet above the level of the Caspian. This town was formerly the residence of the Governor of the province; but, as earthquakes were frequent, the government, with the official residence, was removed to Bakou ten years ago, and Chemaka is now only the chief place of a district administration.

The view shown in our Engraving was taken by photograph from the steps leading into the Armenian churchyard. This church is a fine building of modern construction, but has been disused in consequence of severe earthquakes, in August and September, 1869, at which time much damage was done to the town.

The population of Chemaka is chiefly composed of Armenians. They deal largely in silk, both in its raw and manufactured states, there being a great deal of silk grown in this neighbourhood. They have a bazaar or market once a week, at which they buy and sell their goods to the villagers around. In 1869 there were some establishments of hand-loom weaving for the manufacture of silks. A large quantity of naphtha is obtained from this district, especially near Bakou, where it is refined by the aid of gas drawn from the earth. This gas is the only fuel used at Chemaka, wood and coal being far too expensive, while the gas merely requires large iron tanks to collect it as it comes from the ground. It is doubtless to the fact of the ground being so charged with gas that we may attribute the frequent occurrence of earthquakes in these parts.

The Parsee Fire Worshippers have a temple close to Bakou, where, in October, 1869, a solitary Indian was the only person who attended; but the temple showed that a far larger number of believers had once frequented it. This district of Chemaka and the surrounding hills are famous in Russian history by the trouble given in taking the celebrated Schamyl.

ELECTION OF THE NEW SPEAKER.

The House of Commons elected its new Speaker on Friday week. The late Speaker, the Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison, had announced his resignation to the House on the previous Wednesday. A vote of thanks to him was moved by Mr. Gladstone, on the Thursday, seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and unanimously agreed to, with an address to the Queen, praying her to grant Mr. Denison some mark of her favour. This royal token of approving regard is a peerage, by which Mr. Evelyn Denison becomes Lord Ossington. At the sitting of the House on Friday at four o'clock the benches were well filled. The Chief Clerk, Sir Erskine May, took the seat ordinarily occupied by the Chairman of Ways and Means when the House is in Committee; and the Sergeant-at-Arms, Lord Charles Russell, in whose custody, at the bar, the mace had previously been, advancing with it in his arms—not upon his shoulder—placed it under the table. Mr. Brand entered the House and took his seat, according to the custom of a member about to be nominated to the Speakership, upon the front

bench below the Ministerial gangway. Mr. Disraeli entered the House at the same time. Mr. Gladstone, as usual, came in from behind the Speaker's chair. No prayers were said, there being no chaplain, since the chaplain must be appointed by the Speaker. As soon as the mace had been placed under the table, the Premier rose to announce her Majesty's consent that the House should proceed to the election of a new Speaker. There was a pause, till the Clerk of the House rose and pointed to Sir Roundell Palmer, who received a general cheer. He proceeded to nominate Mr. Brand, and his nomination was seconded by Mr. Locke-King. Mr. Brand expressed his sense of the high honour which it was proposed to confer upon him and his desire to emulate the high character of previous speakers. He sat down amid cheering, not confined to one side of the House, but naturally louder on the Ministerial side. Sir R. Palmer and Mr. Locke-King then left their seats, and, taking the Speaker-Elect by the arm, led him to the chair. Here, standing on the dais, Mr. Brand again expressed his acknowledgments, all the members uncovering as a mark of respect while he addressed them.

The Premier having offered his congratulations to the new Speaker, and expressed confidence in his strict impartiality the House adjourned.

On Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, the Royal Commissioners, on behalf of her Majesty, received the newly-elected Speaker at the bar of the House of Lords. They were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Bessborough, the Earl of Cork, Viscount Halifax, and Viscount Eversley. They took their seats in front of the throne, and the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod introduced Mr. Brand. He wore a black Court dress and bob wig. He was attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and accompanied by several members of the House of Commons. The Royal Commission was read by a clerk at the table, and the new Speaker then addressed their Lordships, to acquaint them with his election and to ask the Queen's gracious approbation. The Lord Chancellor, in reply, declared the Queen's entire confidence in his talents, diligence, and efficiency for the office, and the Queen's allowance and confirmation of his election. The Speaker submitted, in all humility, to her Majesty's will and pleasure. If, in the discharge of his duties and in



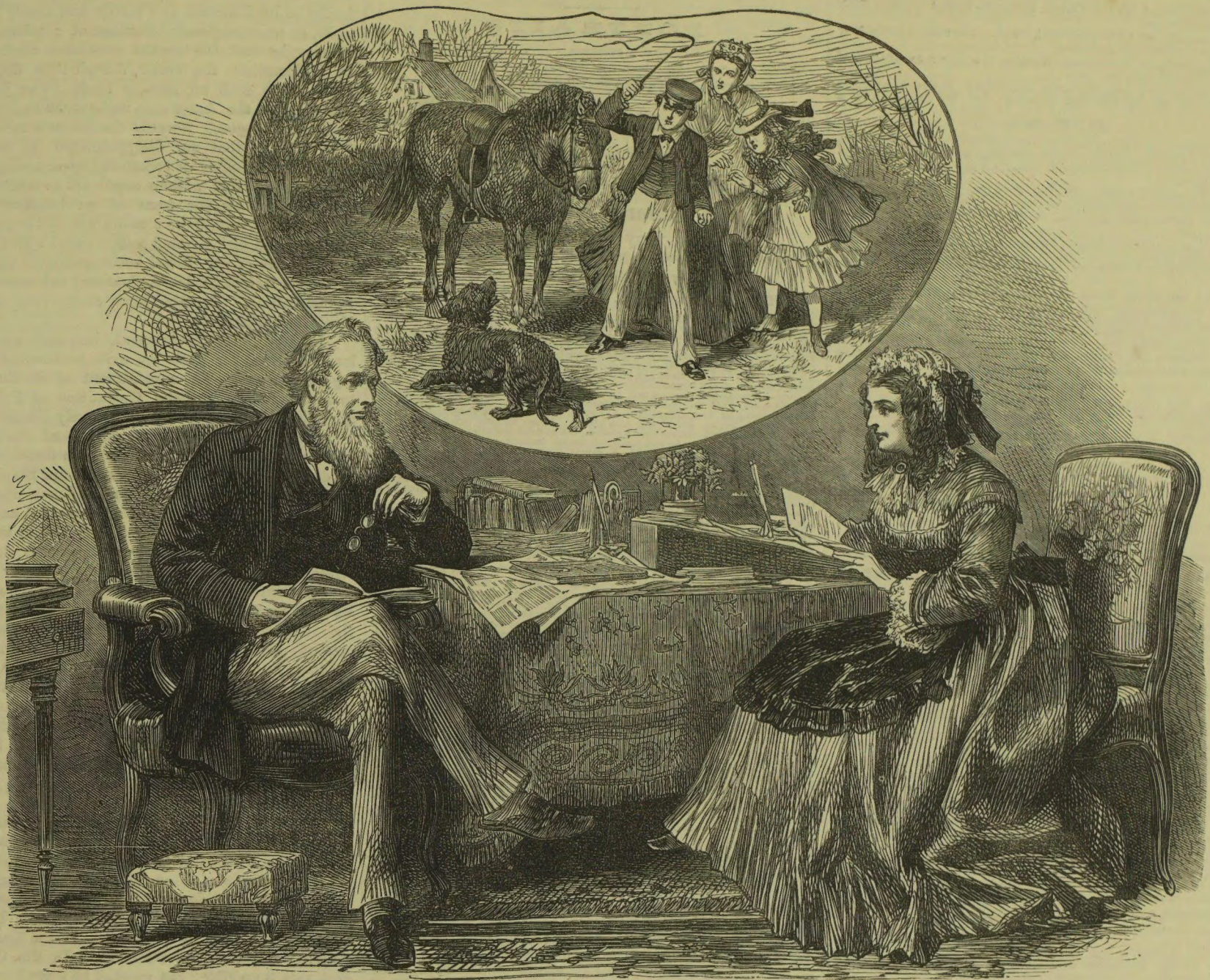
THE RIGHT HON. H. W. B. BRAND, THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

maintaining the rights and privileges of the Commons, he should inadvertently fall into error, he entreated that blame might be imputed to himself alone, and not to her Majesty's faithful Commons. He then withdrew from the House of Lords, and soon afterwards took his seat in the chair of the House of Commons.

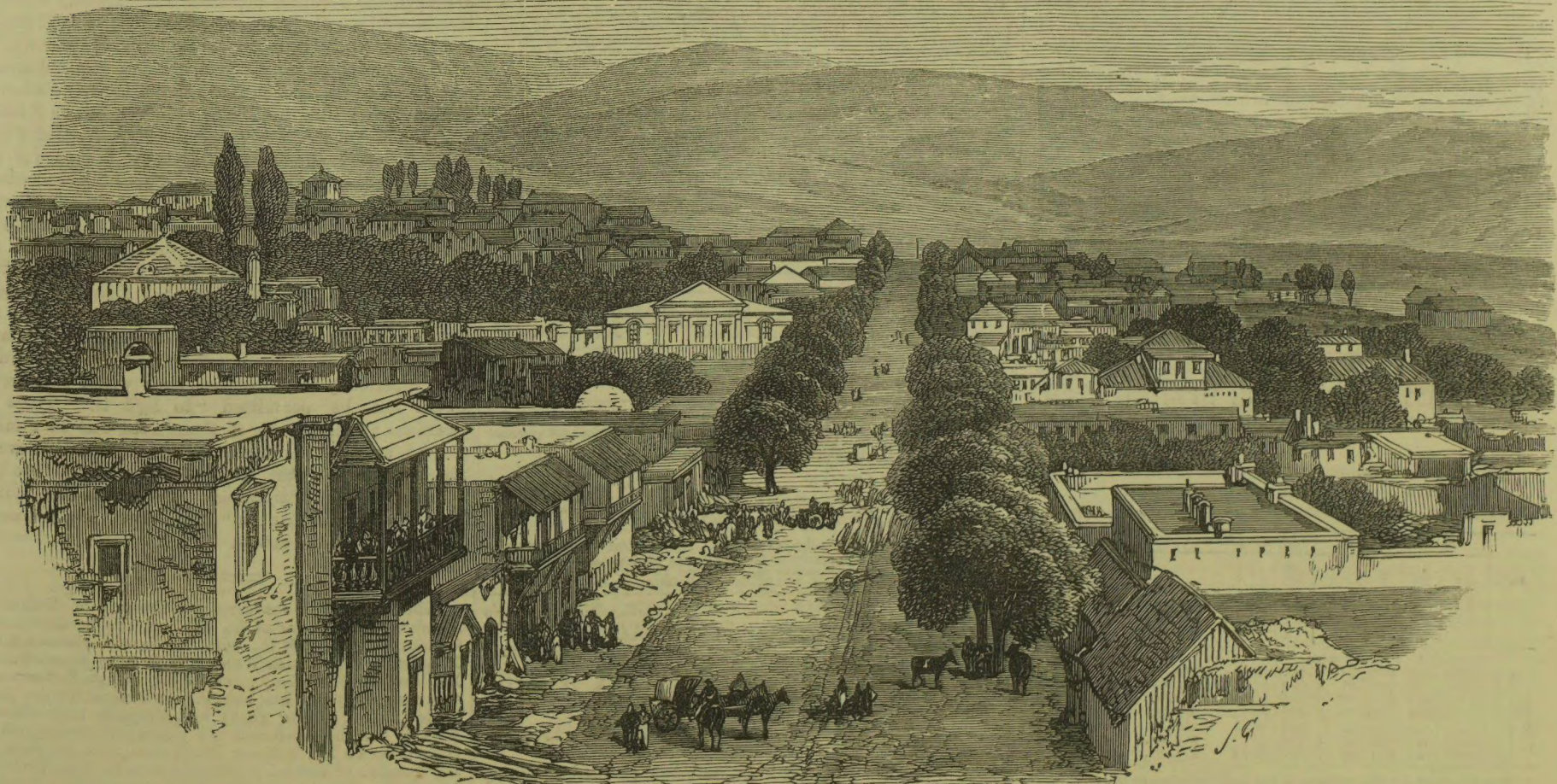
The unanimity with which the successor of Mr. Evelyn Denison has been chosen to the Speakership was not derived from mere compromise, but, so far as appearances could enable a judgment to be formed, was genuine and cordial; and thus the highest testimony was borne to the personal and Parliamentary qualities of Mr. Brand to preside over the deliberations of the House of Commons. The Right Hon. Henry William Bouverie Brand is the second surviving son of the twentieth Baron Dacre (whose peerage dates from 1307), by his marriage with the second daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Maurice Crosbie, Dean of Limerick. Mr. Brand was born in 1814, and was educated primarily at Eton. In 1838 he married a daughter of General Robert Ellice, by whom he has issue, the eldest son being Mr. Henry John Brand, who was returned, in 1858, as a representative of Hertfordshire. In 1852 Mr. Brand was elected, on Liberal principles, for the borough of Lewes; and he sat uninterruptedly for that place until the general election of 1868, when, Lewes being deprived of one member by the Reform Bill of 1867, he left the one seat to his late colleague, Lord Pelham, and became a candidate for the three-cornered constituency of Cambridgeshire. There, in unison with Mr. Richard Young, late Sheriff of London,

the former Liberal member, he carried on a severe contest against the two former Conservative members, Lord George Manners and Lord Royston. The result was that it was found impossible to carry two seats for the Liberal party. Mr. Brand was returned as the third member, Mr. Young being the rejected candidate. Early in his political career Mr. Brand's capacity and business tendencies were officially recognised. He began, in a not unusual manner for aspirants to a public career, as private secretary to a Minister—namely, Sir George Grey, when that gentleman was Home Secretary, in 1846, in the Government of Lord John Russell. In 1855 Mr. Brand was created a Lord of the Treasury, which office he held until 1858, and then undertook to assist in the duty of what is known as "whipping in," in which he was so successful that, in 1859, on the return of Lord Palmerston's Ministry to office, he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and, in consequence, chief whipper-in to the Liberal party. For a time, in 1858, he held the honorary post of Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, in the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. In succeeding to that which was practically the management of the Liberal party, Mr. Brand, as the successor in that function of Sir William Hayter, had to encounter some comparison. But in a very short time he evinced not only the ordinary aptitude, for the possession of which he had acquired reputation when only a subordinate "whip," but a rare combination of qualities suitable to that not very easy duty. Notable was his imperturbability, derived not

from acquired sternness, but from an equanimity and geniality of temperament; and he also possessed a quiet charm of manner which was calculated to win the feelings of those with whom he had to come in contact officially. These qualities were supplemented by a firmness which was always effective, because it was so exercised as never to offend; and, above all, though always mobile and active, always prepared for any emergency, he never seemed to be in a hurry. The result of his career as a Parliamentary manager has been that, while he is respected on all sides and has made many friends of both parties in politics, it is said of him that he has never made an enemy. Hence the concurrence of the House in choosing him Speaker. When Lord Russell's Ministry went out in 1866, of course Mr. Brand retired with them; and the state of his health was such that, with the Parliamentary Secretaryship to the Treasury, he gave up the post of "whipper-in" to the Liberal party, while that party was in opposition; and since then he has been a member unattached, so far as office was concerned. The very nature of the duties which Mr. Brand for so long performed almost, if not entirely, precludes him who performs them from taking part in debates—he has something else to do, so that he has rarely joined in the discussions of the House. But on the few occasions that he has been known to speak he showed that he was not without the requisite fluency and readiness for a good debater; while as a specimen of a higher style, his speech in accepting the Speakership may be pointed to as an adequate example.



A PAIR OF LEAP-YEAR VALENTINES.



CHEMAKA, RUSSIAN CAUCASUS, THE SCENE OF THE LATE EARTHQUAKE,
SEE PAGE 151.

BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Walton Warren, Burton-on-Trent, the wife of E. C. Ridgway, Esq., of a son.
On the 13th inst., at Kibblesworth Hall, Stone, Staffordshire, the wife of Richard Pirie Copeland, Esq., of a son.
On the 5th inst., at Beach Lawn, Waterloo, near Liverpool, the wife of Thomas H. Ismay, of twin daughters.
On the 8th inst., at Somerset House, Leamington, the residence of her father-in-law, the wife of Frederick A. Muntz, Esq., of Valparaiso, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the Church of St. Mary, Applethwaite, Westmorland, by the Rev. J. J. Burrow, Curate, the Rev. T. Higby Baldwin, M.A., Vicar of Leyland, Lancashire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Hargreaves, Esq., of the same place.
On the 7th inst., at Königsberg, William Ward, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Bremen, son of John Ward, Esq., C.B., late her Majesty's Minister to the Hanse Towns, to Jenny Maria, daughter of Henry Fowler, Esq., merchant in Memel, Prussia.

On Dec. 7, 1871, at Christ Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. C. Warren, John Sturrock, Madras Civil Service, to Regina Mary, fourth daughter of Colonel George Staple Dobbie, Commandant of H.M. 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

On the 3rd inst., at the British Consulate, Alexandria, and afterwards by the Rev. E. Davis, M.A., Constantine, second son of Aysitino Sinadino, Esq., of that city, to Evelyn Betts, eldest daughter of Betts Bey, Inspector-General of Egyptian Railways, Alexandria, Egypt. No cards.

On Dec. 8, 1871, at St. Thomas's Church, Beau Bassin, Mauritius, by the Rev. A. D. Buswell, John Pascoe Ellis, Esq., to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Lewis Powell, Esq., M.D., of Mauritius.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at his residence, Southend, Darlington, Joseph Pease, Esq., in his 73rd year.
On the 9th inst., at his residence, Streatham-hill, William Heiges, Esq., in the 85th year of his age.
On the 13th inst., at his residence, Southwood House, Highgate, London, after an illness of two days, Walter Hughes, Esq., in his 69th year.
On the 14th inst., at Walthamstow, Essex, Mary Spencer, wife of Henry Collier, Esq., aged 47 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24.

SUNDAY, FEB. 18.
First Sunday in Lent. Ember Week.
St. Paul's Cathedral (Service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, till after the Thanksgiving Day), 10.30 a.m., probably the Rev. John Edward Kempe, M.A., Prebendary, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury; 3 p.m., the Lord Archbishop of York.
Savoy, the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, FEB. 19.
British and Foreign Bible Society, special, 11.30 a.m.
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Dr. Sprenger on the Ishmaelites and Arabic Tribes; Mr. J. A. C. Boswell on Archaeological Remains in Madras Presidency).
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Odling on Chemistry).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Yeats on the Aspects and Prospects of Technical Education).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Roberts, Practical Hints on House Building).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Lecture by the Rev. D. J. Robbins).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Howorth on Darwinism; Mr. J. Gould Avery on Race-Characteristics).
Russell Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. I. Pritchard on Life's Problems).
Royal Academy, Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Weekes on Sculpture).
Society of Arts, Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Arthur Rigg on Mechanism).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Commander W. Dawson on Naval Guns and Gunners).
TUESDAY, FEB. 20.
Princess Louisa of Wales born, 1867.
Church Association (at St. James's Hall), 2.30 p.m. (the Rev. G. Weldon on the Priests of the Three Temples).
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Dr. Rutherford on the Nervous System).
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Dr. Mout on Prison Discipline and Statistics in Lower Bengal).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Goral Bridge, E. Bengal).
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. Meeting for the Preservation of Epping Forest (at St. James's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Lord George Hamilton in the chair).
Zoological Society, 9 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Clark on the Anatomy of the Young Hippopotamus; Dr. Bowerbank on the Spongiadae; the Rev. O. P. Cambridge on the Spiders of Palestine).
THURSDAY, FEB. 22.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Odling on Alkalies and Alkali Manufacture).
Zoological Society, 4 p.m.
Hospital for Consumption, quarterly court, 4.45 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6 p.m.
University College, 6.30 p.m. (Professor Cairns on Political Economy).
London Institution, Lecture, 7.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alfred Gilbert—An Evening with Franz Schubert).
FRIDAY, FEB. 23.
Ember Day.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. R. P. Spiers on the Abbey Churches of Chancery).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts: Conference on India as a field for Private Enterprise, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Leslie on the Social Influence of Music, 9 p.m.).
Royal College of Physicians, Gulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Hensley on Respiration, &c.).
SATURDAY, FEB. 24.
St. Matthias, Apostle. Ember Day.
Full moon, 10.56 a.m.
South Kensington Museum, Lecture, 2.30 p.m. (Professor Guthrie on Physics and Chemistry).
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. B. Donne on Shakespeare Abroad).
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 47	9 25	10 4	10 46	11 28	—	0 6
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 47	9 25	10 4	10 46	11 28	—	0 6

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Direction.	General.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Rain.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Amount in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
February 17	29.960	46.9	41.6	83	0.0	43.7	53.1	SSW. SE.	176.	SSW. SE.	182
18	29.946	46.6	43.0	87	0.0	44.2	53.5	SSE. SSW.	116	SSE. SSW.	116
19	29.921	44.9	42.7	92	0.6	35.9	55.7	SSE. S.	234	SSE. S.	234
20	29.904	43.1	43.2	81	0.6	40.9	56.3	S. SSE.	252	S. SSE.	252
21	29.882	44.6	40.0	85	0.3	39.8	49.1	SSE. SE.	306	SSE. SE.	306
22	29.721	45.6	41.1	85	4.3	37.6	54.0	ESE. SE.	270	ESE. SE.	270

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected 29.930 29.930 29.930 29.943 29.917 29.942 29.755
Temperature of Air 46.9 46.6 44.9 44.2 43.1 44.6 45.6
Temperature of Evaporation 44.2 44.2 44.2 44.2 44.2 44.2 44.2
Direction of Wind SSW. SSW. SSW. S. S. S. S. S.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

PORTRAITS

OF THEIR

Royal Highnesses

The Prince and Princess of Wales

WILL BE ISSUED WITH THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

OF SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 24.

Price of the Number, Supplement, and Portraits, Sixpence; or, by post, Sixpence-halfpenny.
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.—Last Six Nights of the [Pantomime]—MORNING PERFORMANCES. Doors open at a Quarter-past One, commence at a Quarter to Two. On MONDAY and during the Week will be performed the Grand Comic Christmas Annual, written by E. L. Blanchard, entitled TOM THUMB; or, Harlequin King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. The new and characteristic scenery by William Beverly. The Ballets arranged and the whole of the Pantomime produced by Mr. John Cornack, under the personal supervision of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Characters in the Opening by Messrs. Fred. Vokes, Fawdon Vokes, Brittain Wright, H. Colard, J. Francis, H. Naylor, and Master John Manley; Misses Victoria Vokes, Jessie Vokes, Rosina Vokes, Russell, Amelia, Sylvia Hodson, Mlle. Gilet (principal dancer), Harriet Covey. The Harlequinade will include a Double Company—F. Evans and W. H. Harvey, Clowns; Paul Herring and J. Morris, Pantaloon; W. Fawdon Vokes and Charles Harvey, Harlequins; the Misses Rosina and Jessie Vokes, Columbine. The Music composed and selected by Mr. W. C. Levey. On Monday, Feb. 26, will be revived the Grand Historical Drama, AMY ROBERT—Amy Robert, Mrs. Herman Vezin. Prices from Sixpence to Five Guineas. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 19, and during the Week, at Seven, THE IRISH LION; at Eight, PYGMALION and GALATEA—"a great and deserved success" (vide the entire press)—and Charles Mathews's Farce of UNCLE FOOZLE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening, at Seven, MY TURN NEXT—Mr. George Belmore; at Eight, the New Drama, in Three Acts, by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS, adapted from "The Polish Jew," a dramatic study by MM. Brockmann-Chatrian. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. H. Colman, Miss G. Fawcett, and Miss Fanny Haywood. To conclude with PICKWICK—Messrs. George Belmore, C. Warner, Addison, and Gaston Murray. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. ALADDIN; or, the Wonderful Lamp. Gorgeous Pantomime. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30, to which Children are admitted at half price. The Slaves of the Lamp—brilliant Spectacle.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Regent-street.—The season is now drawing to a close. The management, determined to make its ending as brilliant as its inauguration, will produce novelty after novelty in rapid succession. CINDERELLA still remains an attractive item in the programme. The elegant Lancers' Quadrille on Horseback, the riders in full uniform. In preparation, a pageant which, as a display of beauty and effect, it is impossible to surpass, entitled THE CARNIVAL, on horseback! the arena a moving mass of colour—Kings, Queens, knights, dames, giants, dwarfs, pierrots, nondescripts, &c. Day Performances—Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Open at Two, commence at 2.30. Every Evening, open at 7.15; commence at 7.45.

ON MONDAY, at Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess, Sole Lessees.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS will give a Grand Illuminated DAY PERFORMANCE of their Holiday Programme on Monday Afternoon, at Three.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Sole Lessees, Messrs. G. W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.—Newly and beautifully decorated and enlarged. The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME has again proved successful in the highest degree. The attendance has been marvellous. The Festival Performance will be given in its entirety Every Night, at Eight. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice. Private Boxes, 23 12s. 6d., 22s., and 21 11s. 6d.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; New Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve, half price for Area and Stalls. Doors open at Half-past Two for the Day Performance, and at Half-past Seven for the Evening. No fees of any description.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. KING CHRISTMAS (Last Representations), written by J. R. Planché; HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS, by Mr. Corney Grain; and CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME, written by B. Rowe, Esq. (Music by Alfred Cellier). Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY, NEXT, FEB. 23. HAYDN'S THIRD SERVICE, MENDELSSOHN'S PRAISE JEREMIAH (Lauda Sion), SPOHR'S LAST JUDGMENT. Principal Vocalists, Madame Lennox-Sherrington, Mlle. Drasid, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Whitney. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and Stalls 10s. 6d., at No. 6, Exeter Hall.

SATURDAY EVENING CONCERTS OF CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL. Director, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz. A series of SIX CONCERTS will take place on the following consecutive Saturday Evenings, viz.—FEB. 24, MARCH 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30. At each Concert Three Concerted Instrumental Pieces and some Vocal Music will be performed. Single Subscription Stalls (transferable) for the Six Concerts, One Guinea; Stalls, Numbered, Five Shillings; Balcony, Half a Crown; Admission, One Shilling. Tickets at the principal Music-sellers, at St. George's Hall, and of the Director, Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 15, Queen Anne-street.

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.—The following Artists will appear on WEDNESDAY NEXT—Madame Sherrington, Miss Blanche Cole, and Miss Annie Edgington; Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick. Piano-forte, Madame Arabella Goddard. Conductors, Mr. J. L. Hutton and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets for Four, 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Orchestra and Gallery, 1s. Tickets to be had of Mr. Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., Holles-street; and the usual Music-sellers.

MADAME SCHUMANN begs to announce that she will give TWO RECITALS of PIANO-FORTE MUSIC, in the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, FEB. 22 and 29. Vocalist—Mlle. Anna Regan. To commence each day at Three o'clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES will CLOSE, on SATURDAY, MARCH 2, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. WILL CLOSE MARCH 2, their SIXTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES, &c. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FARBY, Sec.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—Open until Six o'clock on Saturdays.—Professional and General Co-operative Society (Limited).—459, 460, and 461 (New), Oxford-street.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-inn Heraldic Office) send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. Arms painted and quartered and engraved on seals, dies, &c. PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, London, W.C.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES. Illuminated on Velum, &c. Sheriffs' seals and trumpet banners, corporate seals and presses, book plates, illuminated stationery, heraldic painting and engraving executed by the first artists.—PUGH BROTHERS, Great Turnstile, London.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBONIS PATENT APPARATUS. No previous knowledge nor dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from 25. Book of Instructions, four stamps per post.—LECHERTIER, BARBE, and CO., 60, Regent-street.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

The Session opened quietly, and has proceeded quietly enough up to the time at which we write. The gravest item hitherto has been the first speech of Mr. Gladstone on the subject of the treaty with America; and it is too

soon, as yet, to say whether his declaration that there could be but one interpretation of the document is in future to be described as a manly and timely assertion of right, or an intemperate utterance of a mischievous kind. It may be that the less the question is discussed, except by diplomatists, the better, though it is difficult to be silent when such an issue is likely to be joined. We believe that the Americans understand that the friendly feeling of England towards the States was never deeper than now, or that our disappointment at the chance of arrangement failing is something approaching to sorrow. Two high-spirited nations ought not to drift into a fatal misunderstanding for want of an interpreter between them; and it would be a noble act on the part of some powerful and disinterested party (were he an Emperor and a connection of our Royal house, so much the better) to bring the weight of his wisdom and influence to bear on the situation. Perhaps some such event may not be altogether impossible.

As regards the Government, its peace will not be of long duration, for while we write its enemies are preparing to open fire. The appointment of Sir Robert Collier to a seat in the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, after he had been qualified by a merely formal compliance with the express direction of an Act of Parliament, will have been fiercely attacked, and, no doubt, skilfully defended before these lines are read. Lord Stanhope, leader of the assault in the Lords, is a nobleman whose moderation and judicial habit of mind are well known, but he will have had more fiery followers; and in the Commons there are many able men who may not desire to turn Ministers out, but who are exceedingly happy at all times to demonstrate the unfitness of Ministers to be in. But we presume that hostile votes may be stayed by the consideration that Ministerial defeat at the present crisis would be disastrous. In fact, the Cabinet, even if defeated, must, *pro hac vice*, ignore the Constitutional rule. The Government that made the American treaty, and either by fault or misfortune has to encounter its results, cannot in honour shrink away from its work. The previous question would be the best method of getting rid of the difficulty. It must be plain to even the most obdurate of party men that, if a Cabinet cannot retire, it would be unpatriotic and cowardly to affix upon it a stigma which must place it in a false position with a foreign Government. We cannot leave it open to the Americans to say that they cannot attend to the remonstrances of an Administration against whose existence the Parliament of England remonstrates. The Ministers can raise no such plea, of course; but there are men who can raise it for them. In the Lords a hostile majority may easily be obtained. In the Commons no such vote is possible; but we shall be sorry to see the question brought to a direct issue, because the vote will assuredly be given by a large number of members, not on the merits of the Collier case, but in consideration of the political situation, and therefore the sentence will be insincere, and of the kind most disliked by the gentlemen of England. But the debate will be exhaustive; and as the real head of the legal profession, and one of the most honourable men who have ever adorned it, has signified his conviction that the appointment involves no discredit to the Cabinet, he may be able to sustain this view so powerfully that the House may see its way to a pacific termination of the business. Mr. Gladstone, if he advocates his own case, will probably think it well to do so in a more convincing manner than that in which he defended the Eweline appointment. He can hardly say that he told Sir Robert Collier to qualify himself properly, and that if he failed to do so the fault was his own.

There has been no delay in bringing forward measures mentioned in the Speech from the Throne. We have the double Ballot Bill, the Mines Bill, the Scotch Education Bill, the Royal Parks Bill, and the Protection of Females Bill, all before the House. Nothing has as yet given members an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by either "the popular harangue or the tart reply," but that there is a readiness to be aroused into antagonism at short notice, especially on quasi-religious subjects, was made clear in a debate on the Burials Bill, in which it was more than hinted, on one side, that Dissenters were not to be trusted in churchyards, lest they should make objectionable speeches over their deceased friends, and on the other that Churchmen adhered to the old notion of their superiority to Dissenters, over whom they certainly would not be permitted "to lord it." These little amenities are interesting in themselves, and we think may also be accepted as tolerably clear proof that we were right in assuming that, meek as might be the tone of the opening days of Parliament, it was but the "torrent's smoothness," and that the "dash below" might reasonably be expected in due course.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on Mr. Charles Couper, C.M.G., who has several times been First Minister of New South Wales, and is now Agent-General in England for that colony; and on Mr. George F. Verdon, C.B., who for some years has been Agent-General for the colony of Victoria, and is now about to relinquish that office. Her Majesty has also conferred the honour of Companion of the same order on Mr. William Fitzherbert, who has been a leading member of several Administrations in New Zealand; on Mr. Julius Vogel, now Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General of New Zealand; and on Mr. Stephen Walcott, who for many years has served as Secretary and Commissioner in the Colonial Land and Emigration Department.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales and the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne.

The Lord Chamberlain had an audience of her Majesty on Thursday week, and presented the Address of the House of Lords in reply to the Queen's Speech. His Lordship received at the same time her Majesty's answer.

On Saturday last the Queen received the melancholy intelligence of the death of her Majesty's niece, the Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, youngest daughter of the Queen's half-sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe, of scarlet fever, at Meiningen. This day was the thirty-second anniversary of the marriage of her Majesty. The Bishop of Winchester arrived.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Bishop of Winchester and the Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

On Monday Lord Otho Fitzgerald arrived at Osborne and had an audience of the Queen, to present addresses to her Majesty from the House of Commons, to which the Queen returned gracious replies.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to Trinity Pier, Cowes, and met the Prince and Princess of Wales upon their arrival from Windsor. Subsequently her Majesty received, with profound regret, the melancholy intelligence of the assassination of the Viceroy of India. The Bishop of Winchester left Osborne.

On Wednesday the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Osborne from London.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

The Lord Chamberlain and Viscountess Sydney have been on a visit to her Majesty.

The Countess of Morton, Admiral Sir James Hope, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Rev. George Prothero have dined with the Queen.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at Osborne as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

COURT MOURNING.

The following were the orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thursday, the 15th inst., for the Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen, niece to the Queen—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold and silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 22nd inst.—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Thursday, the 29th inst., the Court to go out of mourning. N.B. The Queen has been pleased to dispense with the Court mourning on the 27th inst., the day appointed for the Thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will go in state to St. Paul's Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., upon the occasion of the thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The route of the Royal procession will be from Buckingham Palace through St. James's Park as far as Marlborough House, and through the Prince of Wales-gate into Pall-mall; thence along the north side of Trafalgar-square through Duncannon-street, into the Strand by the Postal Telegraph Office, and eastward to St. Paul's, via the Strand, Fleet-street, and Ludgate-hill.

The Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for the reception of the Corps Diplomatique, her Majesty's Ministers, and other official personages, with the ladies of their families.

The Duke of Edinburgh will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, March 6 next, at two o'clock.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Sandringham House on Saturday last for Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm at the various stations along the line of route. Both the Prince and Princess appeared deeply moved at the reception accorded them at Windsor. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle, and in the afternoon were present at the service at St. George's Chapel. After the service the Prince and Princess went to the Deanery, and partook of tea with the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley. On Monday their Royal Highnesses had their photographs taken in the orangery of the castle. Subsequently the Prince and Princess left Windsor for the Isle of Wight. Their Royal Highnesses were met at Gosport by their sons Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, with Prince Leopold, who had crossed from Osborne in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain the Prince of Leiningen. The Prince and Princess embarked on board the Royal yacht and steamed out of harbour under Royal salutes from the ships and garrison. Their Royal Highnesses crossed the Solent to Cowes, and thence drove, with the Queen, to Osborne.

The Duke of Edinburgh dined, on Monday, with the members of the Junior Naval and Military Club (of which his Royal Highness is a patron), in Dover-street, Piccadilly. On Tuesday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the provisional committee of the Royal Albert Hall. The Duke has recently visited the Princess's, the St. James's, and the Queen's theatres.

Prince Arthur arrived at Brussels on Sunday. The King of the Belgians met his Royal Highness at the railway station and accompanied him to the palace. The Prince arrived at his residence in Waterloo-crescent, Dover, on Wednesday, having crossed from Ostend in her Majesty's steam paddle-yacht *Enchantress*, Captain Carr. The King of the Belgians has sent to his Royal Highness the insignia and the grand cordon of the Order of Leopold. Prince Arthur has accepted the presidency of the Victoria Park Hospital, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Prince Consort.

Prince Henry, son of the Crown Prince of the German Empire, has just been apprenticed to a bookbinder in Berlin.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Apsley House on Saturday last from Strathfieldsaye.

The Duke of Grafton has arrived in town from Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square from visiting the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Hampstead Marshall, near Newbury.

The Marchioness of Headfort has arrived at Connaught-place, Hyde Park.

The Marquis of Northampton has arrived at his residence in Piccadilly from Castle Ashby, Northampton.

Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer gave their first ball of the season in St. Patrick's Hall yesterday (Friday) week. The ball was attended by about 700 of the nobility and gentry of Dublin.

Mrs. Goschen had a small and early reception, on Monday evening, at the First Lord of the Admiralty's official residence at the Admiralty, Whitehall.

THE FARM.

The past fortnight has been a continuation of rain, sunshine, and spring weather. The land is saturated, and preparations for sowing and planting are almost impossible. Steam-plough companies have had prospects of dividends; nevertheless, a new company has been formed for the border districts of Cumberland and Dumfriesshire. The north of Scotland has been favoured with a better time, and ploughing is nigh finished, the work being fully a month earlier than last season. Wheat in the south is growing too fast, and most seeds are germinating; even the fruit-blossoms are swelling, buds are shooting forth, and the number of slugs and insects betoken the mildness of the period. The brilliant aurora of Sunday week may indicate a colder and more seasonable time. Corn markets have been scantily supplied, and samples are presented in damp condition, though the price continues with an upward tendency. In the cattle market there has been a languid trade, and beef is declining in price, whilst mutton increases. Indeed, sheep have had, what with disease and wet, a sad time of it. In Lincolnshire, especially, hoggets are backward in growth, and have been up to their hocks in mud on the turnips. Wool still keeps high, and wool and mutton combined, there are very few sheep at the present time, that are not worth a five-pound note.

Last week was thoroughly an agricultural week in London. It opened with the meeting of the Farmers' Club, at which the Rev. G. Davies read a somewhat lengthy and uninteresting paper on the use of method, arrangement, and observation in the management of a farm. At the meeting of the Chamber of Agriculture the report on local taxation was adopted, and funds subscribed for the committee. The prevention of contagious diseases among animals was again brought forward; it was resolved that the agricultural interest is entitled to relief in the matter of the malt tax by repeal or commutation. The first meeting of the council under the new constitution and laws of the chamber was held on the Wednesday. On the same day the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England took place at Hanover-square. The reports of the various committees were read. The society, in the endeavour to extend the value of its chemical department, proposes to issue forms of guarantee to members at a nominal charge; these papers venders of manures and feeding stuffs will be requested to sign at the time of sale, so that the proper quality of the article may be ensured. Invitations were received from the Mayors of Hull, Darlington, and Newcastle for the show in 1873, to be held at their respective towns. The Earl of Leicester was elected a member of council, Mr. R. Leeds steward of stock, and Mr. C. Whitehead of implements.

At the Smithfield Club meeting Lord Powis's prize for the best instrument to supersede the poleaxe is still to be offered. The "light weight" class for Leicester sheep is to be taken off, and that for Southdowns retained. Mr. Duckham's motion, that cross-bred animals should be a first cross of two acknowledged breeds, was lost. Mr. H. Webb and Mr. W. Fookes were elected stewards of live stock; and Mr. J. Druce and Mr. R. Leeds of implements.

At the next election of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution thirty-three pensioners are to be added to the present list, raising the total number to 300. Several meetings of agricultural labourers have been held in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Worcestershire, for the purpose of obtaining an increase of wages (generally to 2s. 6d. per day), as well as a reduction of time.

The late Mr. Loftus Bland's sale, at Blandfort, Ireland, was largely attended. The well-known herd of shorthorns averaged about £25; one bull of Mr. Bolton's breeding realising 50 gs., the top price. Border Leicesters ranged from 40s. to 102s., and were in more demand than the Shropshires, which averaged 50s. The public trial of ploughs at Townrath ended in favour of Lord Massarene's man winning the first prize for double furrow ploughs, and Messrs. Ransome were awarded the medal for the best work done in the field.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The military expedition, divided under the commands of General Bouchier and General Brownlow, which has advanced, from Cachar and from Chittagong, across the eastern frontier of Bengal, to chastise the marauding Looshais in the mountains towards Burmah, was noticed in our last week's paper. The illustration we now present is another sketch by Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, showing the manner in which the mails and despatches from General Bouchier's camp are sent to Calcutta. The mail-boat, or dāk-boat, as it is called in India, which conveys the letter-bags down the river Megna, to Dacca, in Eastern Bengal, is a curious-looking vessel. The country being flooded in the rainy season, this mode of carriage must be used for great part of the distance; but at certain points there are runners in attendance, to take the mails on overland, where it is dry enough to travel. The time occupied in the mail journey from Cachar to Calcutta is five days. The native boatmen wear those queer umbrella-shaped hats, which have a comical appearance, swaying violently to and fro with the motions of the rowers, who pull all out of time.

The usual official consent has been given by the authorities at the War Office for the volunteer review at Easter.

Mr. Walter Campion is appointed private secretary to the new Speaker.

It is stated that the portrait gallery belonging to the late Sir Joshua Walmsley is to be presented to the nation.

Mr. Robert Patterson, F.R.S., the well-known zoologist, died on Wednesday, at his residence in Belfast.

Lord Suffield's Horstead Hall estate in Norfolk has been purchased by Mr. Albert Grant for £105,000.

The Liverpool Corporation, on Wednesday, resolved to appoint a public analyst, at a salary of £200; also to promote a bill to enable them to purchase the tramways in the town.

On Wednesday the Town Council of Bolton resolved to purchase an organ, the cost not to exceed £2500, exclusive of casing, for the great hall of the Townhall, in course of erection.

"Dod's Parliamentary Companion," which has been published uninterruptedly for forty years, has been so much altered and revised since its last issue that the present edition—for 1872—may be regarded as a new work. Twenty-one seats changed their occupants during the past year, and numerous Ministerial changes took place.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

All Londoners, and probably thousands who cannot boast the proud name of Londoner, are looking to the Thanksgiving Day with great interest. The 27th should be a National Holiday, long to be remembered by the British people. But here it is not necessary to dwell upon topics which have been or will be amply discussed. I would only add my humble effort to the exertions of those who remonstrate against the Embankment being selected as part of the route. This is an utter mistake. Only the roughs will benefit by it. The windows of the houses that look on the Embankment are far off, the waste ground affords no good place for spectators; the garden, if opened, will be trampled to pieces, and every tree on the ground will assuredly be pulled to pieces, either by climbing youth or by mischievous adults. It is very likely also that many persons will be thrown from the river wall into the water. Those who have seen the rabble that closes in after a Lord Mayor's show, and rushes, roaring and hustling, along Fleet-street, have an idea of what the finish of the procession will be when a mob gathers in from the open part of the space. The police will not be able to operate as they can in a street. Were the Oxford-street and Viaduct line taken, thousands of the most respectable portion of the Queen's subjects would be able to see her, and would do so in comfort. No official answer or explanation has been offered, up to the time at which this is written; but the subject might very properly be raised in the House of Commons. It is her Majesty's earnest desire, now, as it was in other days, "to see her people, and to let her people see her," and those who are advising adherence to the Embankment plan are doing a great deal to defeat the Sovereign's most kindly purpose.

Although, no doubt, the subject will be adverted to in other columns, I must not entirely abstain from reference to the melancholy news from India. It seems probable to me—but well-informed men of Indian experience express uncertainty—that the murder of Lord Mayo has no "significance," as the phrase goes, but was the savage act of a revengeful miscreant, who saw before him the representative of the power which had sentenced him to incarceration. It is understood that the convict settlement had been allowed to fall into a state of gross insubordination; and that there could have been small watchfulness is shown by the fact that a convicted murderer could be left in possession of a deadly weapon. But as yet there is no time to remember much except that an earnest, conscientious, and indefatigable servant of the Queen has been stricken down in the discharge of his duty.

I do not believe that there is a right-hearted person in the three kingdoms who did not feel a real relief and satisfaction on reading that the Prince of Wales had left Sandringham, was breathing the fresh air at Windsor, and was going away to still better air by the sea. If there were any such person who did not share the feeling, it was only because he has, luckily for himself, never known what confinement to the place in which you have been ill, but in which you are ill no longer, means. The best-regulated mind, in those circumstances, is inclined to believe in the doctrine of "the malignity of matter," and to return the hate. At such a time, say the physicians, change something. Your house, if you can; and if not, your chamber; and if this, too, is impossible, change the position of your furniture and get your pictures rearranged. Anything but gazing on that on which you have gazed in the long hours of suffering. The Convalescents' Home is one of the best ideas of our age; and Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Marsh, and other persons whose benevolence takes the rarer form of wisdom, and who comprehend what to do with a patient when the doctors leave him, will be honoured more and more every year.

One day at the end of January the train from Florence to Rome went off the rails near Perugia. There was a great crash, but, happily, no one was killed. Possibly the train was as slow as our Sunday Brighton one. There might have been an accident which would have grieved civilised Europe, for in one of the carriages was the Marchioness Capranica del Grillo. Probably the name conveys no idea to the majority of those English folk whom she has delighted—they knew her as Madame Ristori. I regret to read that she has not entirely escaped injury, but the contusion is stated to be slight. I am sure that some of her friends in Rome will see these lines, and do all of us the courtesy of assuring the illustrious artist that we rejoice in her escape.

"Ireland is free from serious crime," said the Speech. From the visible presence of one serious criminal she will at least be free for some time—the Judge said fifteen years, but no doubt some reason will be discovered for shortening that term, though it would not be too much for an Englishman who had attempted assassination. Kelly, who was not found guilty of the murder of poor Talbot, has actually been convicted of firing a pistol at another constable, and has received the above sentence. The mob, which used to make it necessary for him to be escorted to and from gaol by cavalry, is tired of him—possibly feels contempt for a man who fired without killing, and there was no sensation. He told a story which nobody believed, and then he begged for leniency. The case is hardly worth mention, but that the Irish patriots made him a sort of hero, and one is glad to record that an Irish jury has done its duty by "an enemy of the Saxon."

The Earl of Winchilsea has been affable enough to write to the editor of this Journal, and to supply the line which I omitted last week, when quoting George Canning's "In matters of commerce." It may be remembered that I intimated my feeling that another rhyme was wanting; but, as I was not writing among my books, I could not give it. The verses stand thus, after those satirising the Dutch,

*With equal advantage the French are content,
So we'll clap, &c.*

The information has also been supplied by several other correspondents; but, as these have written courteously, I have only to thank them, and this I do. But Lord Winchilsea's meritorious regard for the literary fame of a statesman whom the Tory aristocracy hunted to death has flamed out into such an eloquent rebuke of the writer who omitted, and implied that he had omitted, the line, that it is but respectful to his Lordship to quote some of his noble words. "This quotation is nearly as old and us'd up as the 'New Zealander' for which no one is indebted to 'Macaulay' so utterly abominable has it become in our ears—but if people must needs use it do you not Sir think that it might be as well if they were to give it correctly or refresh their ignorance by further enquiries." I do not quite understand the sentence, or to which quotation his Lordship refers; but any observations from Lord Winchilsea must be received humbly—in fact, "with hor," as was said by Mr. Thackeray, who had, I believe, something to say to Lord Maidstone a few years ago, when that illustrious poet rhymed "Poitiers" with "way." It will be seen that one can remember the rhymes of a great bard and statesman, if not those of a small one like Canning. *Liberaui animam.*



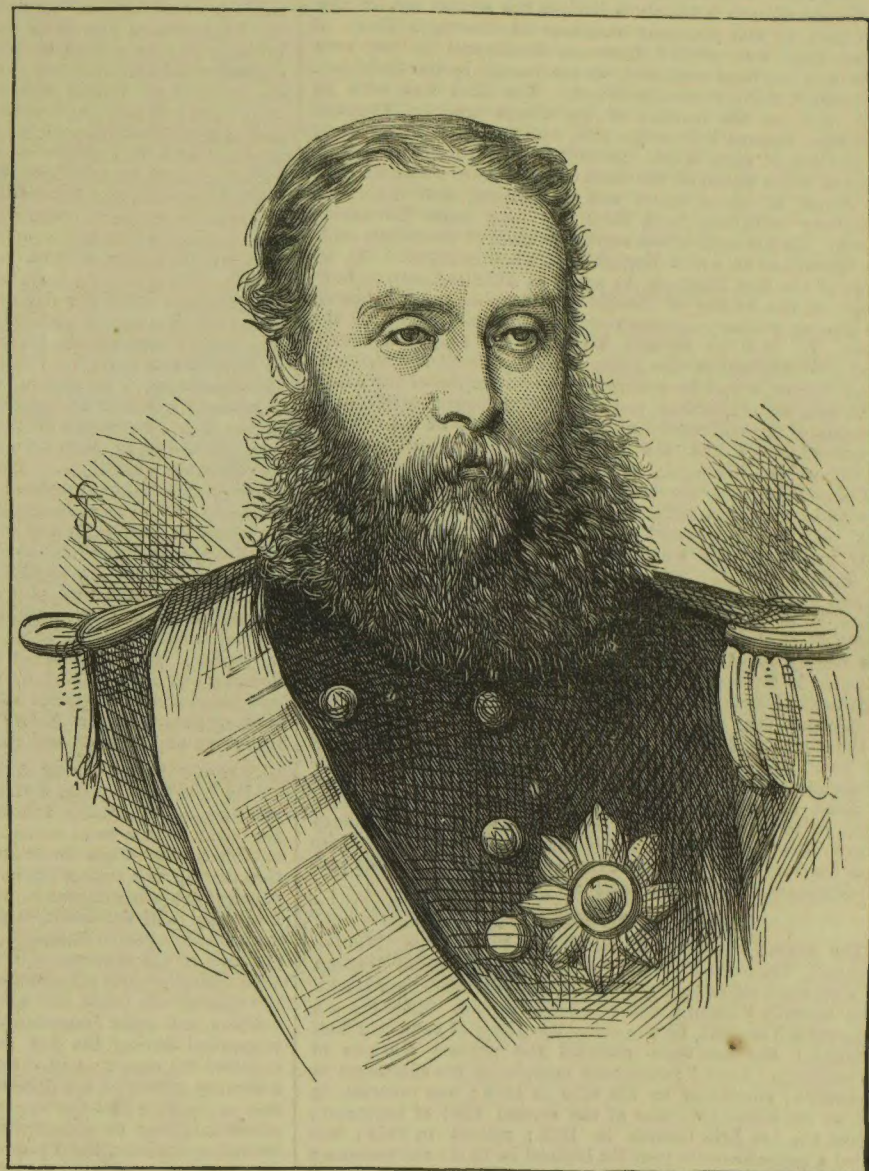
THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION: DESPATCHES CARRIED DOWN THE MEGNA TO DACCA, EASTERN BENGAL.
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THE MOVERS AND SECONDRERS OF THE ADDRESS.

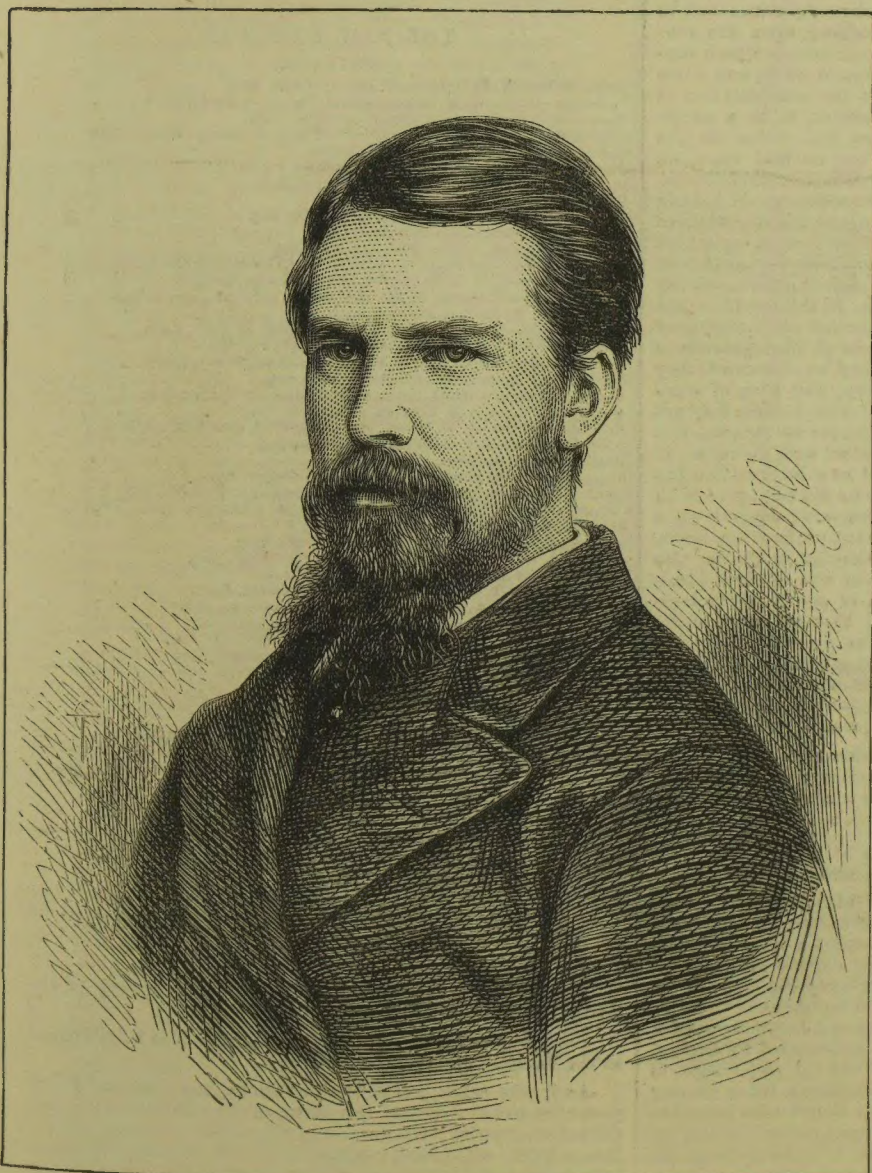
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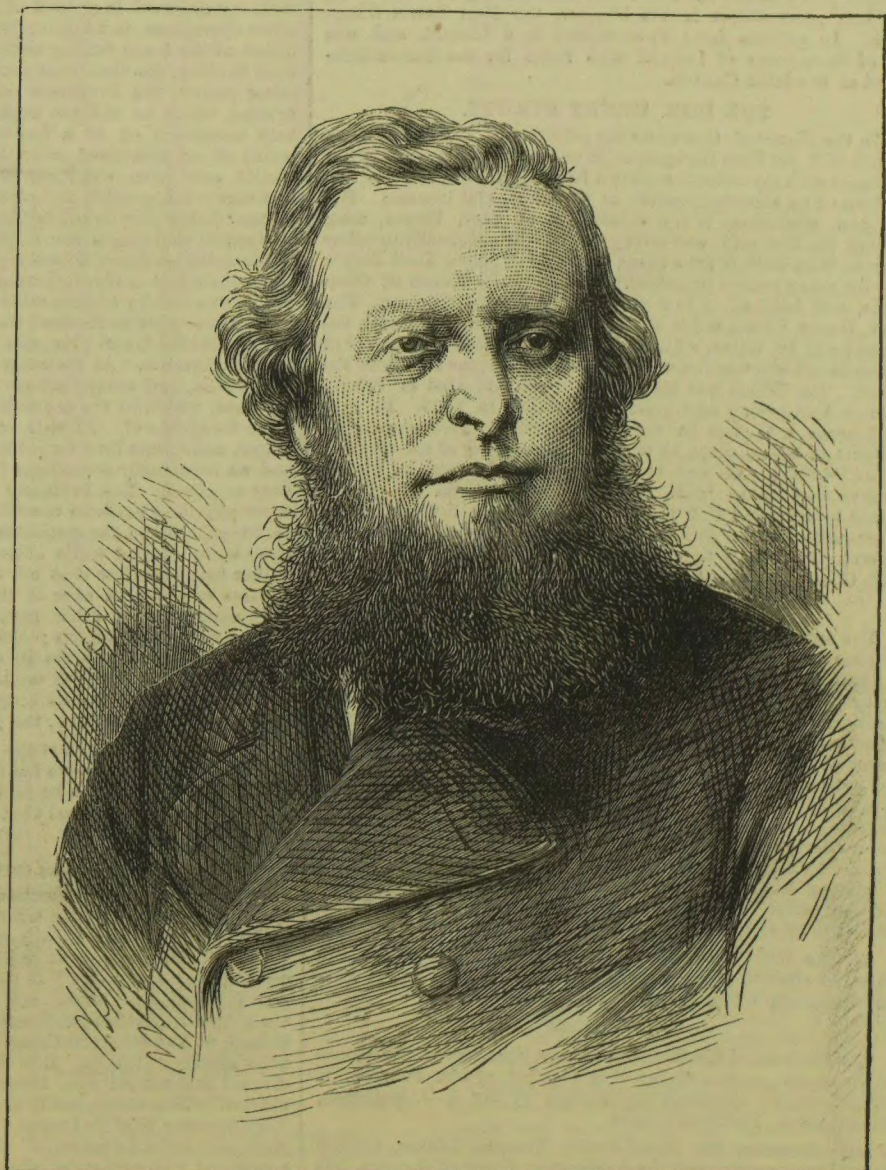
EARL DELAWARE.



VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT.



THE HON. H. STRUTT.



MR. COLMAN.

THE MOVERS AND SECONDER.

EARL DELAWARR

The Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne on the opening of the Session was moved by the Right Hon. Charles Richard Sackville-West, Earl Delawarr, creation 1761; Viscount Cantilupe; Baron Delawarr by writ, 1209; Baron West, creation 1352; Baron Delawarr by patent, 1579; K.C.B., D.C.L., His Lordship, who is the sixth Earl, is the second son of the fifth Earl, by the youngest daughter of the third Duke of Dorset (she was created Baroness Buckhurst in her own right, and has been succeeded in the barony by her third son, Reginald Windsor Sackville-West). The Earl was born in 1815, and on the decease of his eldest brother, Viscount Cantilupe, became heir to the title, and assumed the courtesy designation of Lord West. In 1869 he succeeded to the earldom and other titles, on the death of his father. As an officer of the Army, of great merit and distinction, and indeed as a military reformer, Lord West has long been favourably known. He has seen active service in most of the recent military operations in which England has been engaged. As an officer of the 21st Fusiliers, he acted as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Gough at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon; and also as military secretary during the campaigns of the Indus. In 1850 he became Major of the 21st and brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and went with his regiment to the Crimea, where he was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and, as second Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded the regiment during the remainder of the siege of Sebastopol. He had the command of a brigade in the expedition to Kinburn; was raised to the brevet rank of Colonel, in 1855, for distinguished services; commanded a brigade at Shorncliffe Camp, in 1856, with the local rank of Major-General; obtained that rank substantially in 1864, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1871. His father, the fifth Earl, assumed the name of Sackville, by Royal licence, in 1844, when, on the extinction of the Dukedom of Dorset, his wife succeeded to the estates of that peer. It will be perceived by the dates that this family is of very ancient date in the Peerage. Earl Delawarr is unmarried; and the heir presumptive to the title is his next brother, Baron Buckhurst. The noble Earl since his entrance into the House of Peers has often contributed to the debates on military matters in that House, and last year took some part in the discussions on the Army Regulation Bill, supporting the abolition of purchase. In some of the chronicles he is set down as a Conservative in politics, as was his father; but the tendency towards Liberalism which he evinced has been confirmed, so far as his having undertaken to move the Address for the present Government is a confirmation.

VISCOUNT POWERSCOURT.

The seconder of the Address, the Right Hon. Mervyn Wingfield, Viscount Powerscourt, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a representative peer for that country in the Upper House, is the seventh Viscount, and was born in 1836. He is the son of the sixth Viscount, by the eldest daughter of the third Earl of Roden; she has since married the present Marquis of Londonderry. Lord Powerscourt completed his education at Cambridge; succeeded to the title in 1844; was married, in 1864, to the eldest daughter of the second Earl of Leicester; entered the 1st Life Guards in 1854; retired in 1862; was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1856; and became a Knight of St. Patrick in 1871. The traditions of the Wingfields are very ancient; it is said that some of their ancestors were settled in Suffolk antecedent to the Conquest. A Sir Richard Wingfield was created a Viscount in 1618, and, having died without issue, the peerage was revived in favour of the grandson of Sir Edward Wingfield, a cousin and nearest relative of Sir Richard. The peerage, having again become extinct in 1717, was again revived, in 1743, in the person of the present peer's ancestor. The noble Lord having no male issue, the heir presumptive is his brother, the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. In politics Lord Powerscourt is a Liberal, and was one of those peers of Ireland who voted for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

THE HON. HENRY STRUTT.

In the House of Commons the selection of the Hon. Henry Strutt, M.P. for East Derbyshire, to move the Address was in accordance with the usage that such a function should be generally performed by a representative of the territorial interest. For the hon. gentleman is the eldest son of Lord Belper, who, though the first peer, and owing his wealth originally to other sources than land, is yet a great possessor of acres. Lord Belper was for many years a prominent member of the House of Commons, and held office in more than one Liberal Ministry. The Hon. Henry Strutt is his eldest son by his marriage with the daughter of Dr. Otter, whilom Bishop of Chichester (another of whose daughters was the wife of Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls). Mr. Strutt was born in 1840, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.C.L. in 1863. In 1862 he became a Cornet in the Leicestershire Yeomanry (the uniform of which corps he wore on the evening of the opening of the Session). He was elected for East Derbyshire at the general election in 1868. By hereditary politics Mr. Strutt should be a Whig; but, according to his own declaration, he is something more than that, and is a tolerably advanced Liberal. Especially he voted for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, on grounds distinctly stated.

MR. J. J. COLMAN.

The seconder of the Address, Mr. Jeremiah James Colman, member for Norwich, is a son of the late James Colman, Esq., of Stoke Holy Cross, near Norwich, by a daughter of John Burlingham, Esq. He was born in 1830, and married, in 1856, Caroline, daughter of William Hardy Cozens-Hardy, Esq., of Letheringsett Hall, Norfolk. He has been High Sheriff and Mayor of Norwich, and is a starch and mustard manufacturer and corn merchant. He represented commerce in this his formal appearance in what may be called a semi-official position. He professes Liberalism, but though willing to give a hearty support to the present Government, his pledge is modified by a profession of independence, which he exemplified by stating his dissidence from Ministers on the education question, even while he was ostensibly giving them special adherence by consenting to second the address for them.

All the four Portraits of the Movers and Seconders are engraved after the photographs by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

The Portrait of Mr. Brand, the new Speaker of the House of Commons, engraved for this number of our Journal, is drawn from an excellent photograph by Mr. A. J. Melhuish, of York-place, Portman-square.

Last Saturday the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, United States Representative at the Arbitration Court of Geneva, left Liverpool for New York, in the steamer Algeria. Mr. Adams's return to America is caused solely by urgent private affairs.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE ALKALI MANUFACTURE.

Professor Odling began his fourth lecture on the Alkalies and Alkali Manufacture on Thursday week, the 8th inst., by resuming the consideration of the distinctive properties of soda and potash and their respective salts; and, among other experiments, showed the precipitation of potash by tartaric acid and by perchloride of platinum, a property also possessed by rubidium and cesium, but not by sodium. He then explained the formation of the fatty salts, or soaps, by the alkalies, exhibiting soft or potash soap, hard or soda soap, and the precipitation of soft-soap solution by common salt, with double decomposition. Potash was stated to be essentially the alkali of the juice of flesh, and soda that of the serum of the blood; and as meat loses its potash by salting, the Professor said that persons who live much upon salted provisions frequently acquire scurvy, an excellent remedy for which is the free use of fresh vegetables and fruit containing salts of potash. As a remarkable source of commercial potash he alluded to the fact that suint, the oily matter on sheep's wool, contains 7 or 8 per cent of that alkali. The earth is the ultimate source of potash, and especially clay, which is not only very tenacious of the alkali during wet weather, but even extracts it from sewage, as if aware of its being indispensable to vegetable life. The great source of soda, the mineral alkali, is sea water, since in 10,000 parts there are 190 chlorine, 110 sodium, 27 sulphur, 12 magnesium, 7 potassium, and 5 calcium; and the great deposits of rock salt are probably the result of the drying up of inland seas. From one of these marine deposits near Magdeburg, in Germany, both soda and potash are now obtained in considerable quantities. The Professor then proceeded to describe the various processes of the alkali manufacture, the first stage being the conversion of common salt into salt cake, by means of sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol; and he then explained the way in which this powerful re-agent is obtained. Iron pyrites is broken up and exposed to the action of air and moisture, a process termed "weathering;" and the result of the evaporation of a solution of the result is the crystals termed green vitriol, from which fuming oil of vitriol is made. As a precisely similar liquid is obtained by burning sulphur in moist air and condensing the fumes, it is concluded that the source of the vitriol from pyrites is the sulphur present in it. These interesting processes were illustrated by experiments and specimens.

SLEEP AND DREAMING.

Professor Humphry, F.R.S., of Cambridge, at the evening meeting on Friday, the 9th inst., gave a discourse on Sleep. He began with a brief account of the changes that take place in the tissues when their function is active, and explained that during this time a slight deterioration of structure takes place, which, affecting the voluntary system, the muscles, and the hemispheres of the brain, causes the sensation of fatigue, and necessitates a period of rest for the restoration of the tissues. In the case of the muscles, this rest is provided for by quickly alternating periods of action and cessation of action; but, in the case of the brain, the actions upon which consciousness, volition, and other functions depend cannot be thus frequently suspended during the day, and longer periods are therefore required for repair; and these are the periods of sleep. After a cursory glance at the different parts of the nervous system, and explaining that the upper regions of the brain are those which minister to consciousness and volition and the intellectual operations, the Professor stated that the functions of these regions not only can be long suspended without interfering with the action of the lower parts of the brain, which are more immediately necessary to life, but that they are very easily suspended, a very slight shock being sufficient to deprive a person of consciousness. The spontaneous stoppage of their action, consequent on the slight deterioration of their structure from the continuance of their functions during the day, is the proximate cause of sleep during the night, and the periodic recurrence of sleep is in accordance with the periodicity observed in several of the nutritive functions and in other operations in nature. After remarking upon the condition of the brain during sleep, the circumstances which conduce to sleep, the time that should be allotted to it, and some other points, the Professor adverted to the consideration of dreams, which he did not regard, as some do, to be a necessary attendant on or a feature of sleep, but rather as the result of an abnormal condition. In the natural state, we should pass from wakefulness to complete unconsciousness, and vice versa, quickly and almost instantaneously. And many persons habitually do so; but the transition period is sometimes prolonged, and stages are observable. The first thing which occurs is the lowering or cessation of that control over the mental processes which is the highest of our powers—the one requiring the greatest effort, and the most easily lost. In this condition the thoughts ramble unchecked, chase one another confusedly over the mental field, and give rise to all sorts of incongruities of the imagination. At the same time, being unrestrained, they are excited, and evince efforts of memory, and even of combination, which in the regulated state of wakefulness they are quite incapable of. In this way the images of persons, and places, and events long forgotten, are recalled with distinctness, and we incorrectly sometimes fancy that new information has been acquired. The Professor said that he did not agree with those physiologists who conceive that dreaming depends upon an irregularity in the condition of different parts of the brain, some being excited while others are quiescent or asleep. He rather took the view that all the parts of the cerebral hemispheres combine in each of the efforts of control, consciousness, memory, and other mental acts; that all these suffer alike from these efforts; that all alike need the restoring changes which take place in sleep, and together, *pari passu*, pass through the stages on the way to and from sleep, in which dreaming, sleep-walking, and similar phenomena occur. Sir Henry Holland, Bart., the president, was in the chair.

THE IMPROVERS OF SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. W. B. Donne gave his fourth lecture on Saturday last. In his opening remarks he said that the earlier commentators appeared to have supposed that Shakespeare's plays, as Hudibras says of religion

were intended
For nothing else but to be mended.

His first editors left a plentiful crop of blunders, which were often aggravated by the whimsical corrections of their successors; yet, in spite of all, we now possess a text as near to what he really wrote as we can fairly expect. Mr. Donne defined the "improvers" as those who altered the plays, those who pillaged from them, and those who represented them on the stage. At the Restoration Shakespeare and Jonson appeared, indeed, at the reopened theatres; but, as narrated by Evelyn, after seeing "Hamlet," Dec. 24, 1661, "the old plays begin to disgust this refined age, through his Majesty's being so long abroad." This statement is confirmed by Pepys, who describes "Midsummer Night's Dream" as "the most ridiculous and insipid play he had ever seen." Therefore, to fit Shakespeare for spectators who applauded the productions of Etheridge, Tuke, and Mrs. Phillips, he must be "improved." Even Dryden, while commending the gaiety and pathos of Beaumont and

Fletcher, says that Shakspeare is a little obsolete, and Ben Jonson's wit inferior to theirs. Dryden at that time laid down the laws of poetry, and became the foremost of the improvers of Shakspeare; but he touched nothing which he did not soil. He rendered the delicate coarse, the impassioned rant, and the varied harmony monotonous. His plays are now very seldom read, and his improvements no longer remembered. Of other improvers Mr. Donne more especially noticed John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who by dilution made two plays out of Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar;" and George Granville, Lord Lansdowne, who reformed "The Merchant of Venice." After giving extracts from these amended plays and comparing them with the originals, Mr. Donne alluded to the cause of these attempts—the old fallacy, that Shakspeare was ignorant of much that so conspicuous a dramatic poet ought to have known; and that while his materials were often very good, his manner of using them was still oftener very bad. Even Pope appears to have held that sense and arrangement are far more important gifts than imagination or fancy for poets; and he is thus another example of men being better than their theories. Among those who pillaged from Shakspeare, often without detection, through the general ignorance, Mr. Donne especially mentioned Otway, giving examples from his "Orphan" and "Caius Marius." Finally, the players' improvements were described. Colley Cibber turned Richard III., the Machiavel of Shakspeare's history, into a brutal ruffian; and other managers introduced machinery, processions, fine scenery, and a crowded stage, and made the play subordinate to its accessories. The catastrophes in "Romeo and Juliet" and "Lear" were changed to please the audience; "The Tempest" became "The Enchanted Island," and "Richard II." "The Sicilian Usurper;" and some of Shakspeare's plots were adapted to even baser uses. But, said Mr. Donne, he wrote not for such a generation; his poetry was beyond their ken; they preferred the rhetoric of Dryden and the rant of Lee; they went to the theatres to witness scenic representations of Court masquers and revellers, and they aspired to the pleasures and fashions of a French metropolis.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

Dr. Rutherford, F.R.S.E., in his fifth lecture on the circulatory and nervous systems, given on Tuesday last, resumed his explanations of the pressure of the blood and the pulse-wave, illustrated by models and experiments. After showing how the pressure is greater in the arteries than in the veins, and alluding to the effects produced by cold and warm baths and muscular movements, he explained why blood-vessels are ruptured when the pressure of the blood is too much increased—an accident apt to occur in aged persons. He next exhibited some ingenious apparatus, invented for the purpose of observing the blood-pressure and determining the rate at which it travels; and he stated that the blood is not always distributed in the same proportions to the various parts of the body, since during sleep less blood passes through the brain than during waking; and during the action of a muscle more blood passes than during rest. Thus, if we irritate a part of the skin, it becomes reddened, owing to the dilatation of the blood-vessels. Dr. Rutherford then, at some length, commented upon the intimate relation which exists between the circulatory and nervous systems, by means of which the supply of blood to a part is regulated in proportion as it is needed; and he described the position of the nerves of the blood-vessels, and their mode of action in causing expansion and contraction. He also explained the use of an apparatus constructed to estimate the amount of blood flowing through a blood-vessel in a given time, and the velocity of the flow; and he stated that this amount depends upon the force and rapidity of the heart's action, and the calibre of the small arteries.

Mr. Henry Leslie will give a discourse on the Social Influence of Music, at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 23.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire—W. F. Higgins, of Turvey House, Esq.
Berkshire—Sir N. W. Throckmorton, of Buckland House, Bart.
Bucks—R. Rose, of the Chestnuts, Aylesbury, Esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—The Hon. George Fitzwilliam.
Cheshire—R. Leigh, of Jodrell Hall, Esq.
Cumberland—G. Moore, of Whitehall, Esq.
Derbyshire—T. W. Evans, of Allestree Hall, Esq.
Devonshire—J. G. Johnson, of Cross, Esq.
Dorsetshire—E. J. Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Esq.
Durham—R. Burdon, of Castle Eden, Esq.
Essex—T. Kemble, of The Hall, Runwell, Esq.
Gloucestershire—Sir W. V. Guise, of Elmore Court, near Gloucester, Bart.
Herefordshire—J. H. B. Lutley, of Brockhampton, Esq.
Hertfordshire—T. Curtis, of The Hall, Great Berkhamstead, Esq.
Kent—Sir J. F. Croft, of Doddington, Bart.
Leicestershire—Sir H. St. John Haiford, of Wistow Hall, Bart.
Lincolnshire—Sir R. Sheffield, of Normanby Park, Bart.
Monmouthshire—J. C. Hill, of The Brooks, Abergavenny, Esq.
Norfolk—W. Angerstein, of Weeting Hall, Esq.
Northamptonshire—H. O. Nethercote, of Moulton Grange, Esq.
Northumberland—E. J. Roddam, of Roddam, Esq.
Nottinghamshire—G. W. Mason, of Morton Hall, near Retford, Esq.
Oxfordshire—C. Sartoris, of Wilcote House, Esq.
Rutland—C. C. J. Orme, of Oakham, Esq.
Shropshire—J. H. Lovett, of Fern Hill, Oswestry, Esq.
Somersetshire—M. Fenwick-Bisset, of Bagborough, Taunton, Esq.
County of Southampton—J. B. W. Fleming, of Chilworth House, Esq.
Staffordshire—H. Ward, of Oaklands, Esq.
Suffolk—H. A. S. Bence, of Thorington Hall, Esq.
Surrey—A. G. Sandeman, of the Hollies, Weybridge, Esq.
Sussex—Sir J. Duke, of Loughton Lodge, Bart.
Warwickshire—T. Lloyd, of The Priory, Warwick, Esq.
Westmorland—F. A. Argles, of Eversley, Milnthorpe, Esq.
Wiltshire—Sir J. Neeld, of Grittleton, Chippenham, Bart.
Worcestershire—H. S. Scobell, of The Abbey, Pershore, Esq.
Yorkshire—F. B. Frank, of Campsall Hall, Doncaster, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesey—W. Williams, of Tyddyn Mawr, Esq.
Breconshire—J. Jayne, of Pantybailey, Esq.
Cardiganshire—J. E. Rogers, of Abermeirig, near Lampeter, Esq.
Carmarthenshire—A. Thompson, of Glyn Abbey, Esq.
Carnarvonshire—O. Evans, of Broom Hall, Esq.
Denbighshire—W. C. West, of Ruthin Castle, Esq.
Flintshire—E. W. Phillips, of Rhul, Esq.
Glamorganshire—C. H. Williams, of Roath Court, near Cardiff.
Merionethshire—E. F. Coulson, of Corsyddol, Esq.
Montgomeryshire—H. B. W. Wynne, of Plas-nant-y-Meichiaid.
Pembrokehire—R. E. Arden, of Pontfaen, Esq.
Radnorshire—R. L. Lloyd, of Nant-gwilt, Rhayader, Esq.

Sir Charles Brune Graves-Sawle, Bart., of Penrice, has been appointed Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

The Duke of Argyll has accepted the presidency of the Geological Society.

The officers of the 19th Hussars gave a ball to their friends at the Pavilion at Brighton last week.

As in the other recent Irish elections, the county of Kerry yesterday week returned the Home-Rule candidate by a considerable majority; the numbers being—Blenn rhasset, 2237; Dease, 1398.—On behalf of Captain Trinch a petition has been lodged against the return of Capt. Nolan for the county of Galway. Intimidation by mobs and by the Roman Catholic priesthood is alleged.

FINE ARTS.

The Exhibition of the Society of Female Artists, so called, which has been opened in Conduit-street, consists in even larger proportion than usual of productions of amateurs and students which really cannot by any stretch of courtesy be considered of public interest. The female artists who best prove woman's art-capabilities evidently prefer to submit their works to the public in exhibitions where there are no distinctions or privileges of sex; and it would convey a very erroneous impression to measure those capabilities by the standard of this display. The few pictures of mark here have, with some exceptions, already sustained competition at some other ordinary exhibition. For example, the following pictures have been shown at the Royal Academy or elsewhere:—"The Tower, aye, the Tower," by Mrs. E. M. Ward; "The Prodigal Son," by Mrs. Benham Hay; and, we believe, two or three of the contributions of Madame Jerichau. One noticeable new work, however, is Miss Starr's portrait head of Mr. Marrable, which, though somewhat peculiar in its technical method, is painted with great power and truth. There are also some other oil-pictures of merit, as "Twilight," by Miss Alyce M. Thornycroft; small figure-pictures, by Mrs. Crawford; and landscapes, or other works, by the Misses Swift, Mrs. Charretie, Miss C. F. Williams, Mrs. J. W. Brown, and Miss E. H. Stannard. Among the water-colour drawings there are more frequent evidences of ability or promise, as in Miss Helen Thornycroft's "Joan of Arc," Mrs. Backhouse's rustic children, Madame Bodichon's very vigorous and suggestive sketches, Miss Louise Rayner's clever and animated street views; the very creditable landscapes of Mrs. Marrable, Miss S. S. Warren, Miss Gastineau, Mrs. Deakin, and the Misses F. Kempson, E. N. Cookson, F. M. Keys, E. Howard, and Lane.

A subscription has been opened for the purchase of Mr. E. M. Ward's picture of "Luther's First Study of the Bible," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1869, for presentation to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, ROME.

We gave last week some account of the very curious relics of antiquity in the threefold structure of St. Clement's church at Rome. Here, it was shown, one Basilica has been built directly above another; the older church being placed, likewise, over a still earlier chapel, or oratory, supposed to have been originally the private house of Clement, fourth Bishop or Papa of the Roman Christians, and in his time a martyr. A view of the interior of the upper Basilica, the present church, was engraved for the same publication. It will be readily understood that the general raising of the surface of the ground at Rome in the course of eighteen centuries proceeds from the repeated demolitions of the old buildings, or from the successive decay of those erected in different ages at the same place; the site having seldom been cleared and levelled, as is done by modern builders, to lay a new foundation. The chambers and halls of Roman architecture, with their strong vaulted roofs of brick or stone, might thus be quite covered up and buried by the fall of neighbouring edifices and by the accumulation of rubbish, and their existence would soon be forgotten. Other buildings, perhaps designed for a similar use, if the site were recommended by particular sacred associations or local convenience, would then be constructed upon the top of those previously existing there, at a level perhaps 30 ft. or 40 ft. higher; and the earlier apartments, having become subterranean, might long remain undiscovered.

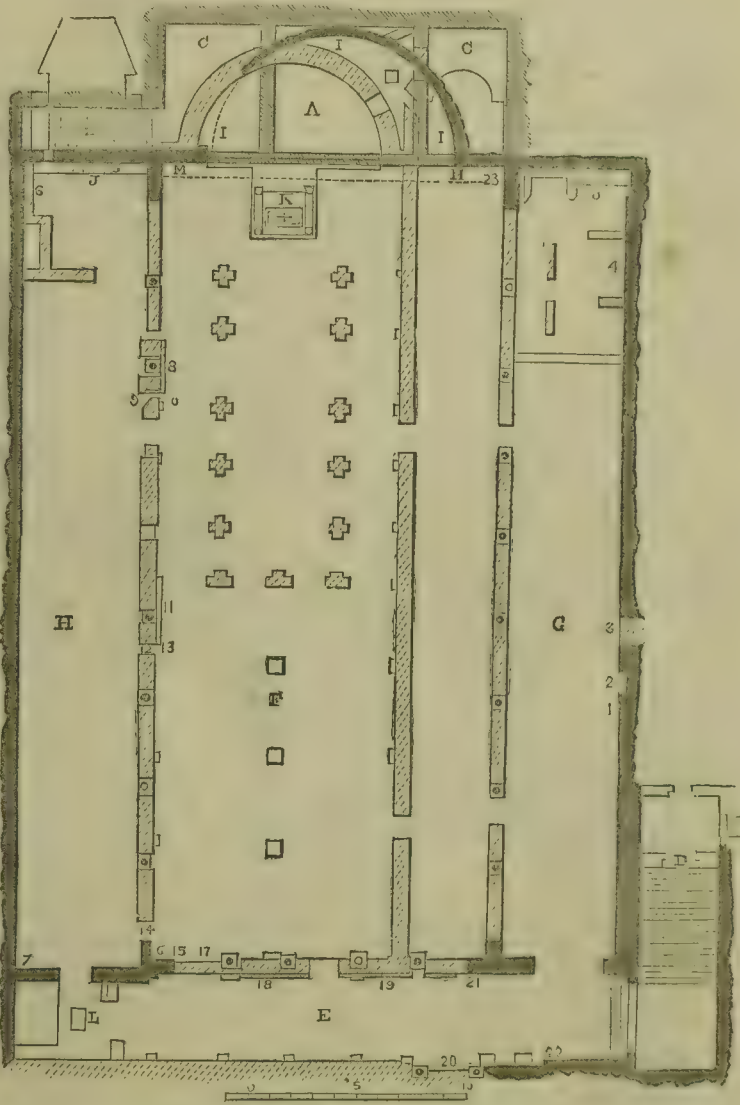
The old or lower Basilica, as well as the still more ancient Oratory of St. Clement, was filled up with earth and rubbish; but they were opened within the last few years by Father Mullooly, Prior of the Irish Dominicans, to whom the church and convent have belonged more than two centuries. There is no evidence as to when the destruction of the lower Basilica took place. About the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century, the Norman ruler of Sicily, Robert Guiscard, led his army into Rome, and took up his quarters at the Convent of the Four Crowned Martyrs, opposite St. Clement's. His soldiers wrought such devastation during their occupation of Rome that not a house was left from the Lateran to the Capitol. This includes the ground on which St. Clement's church stands; and it is assumed that the first Basilica was destroyed at that time. It was a little larger than the present or upper church, whose size may be traced from below by the brick substructure placed to support it, when the earth was removed in the late excavations. Great care had to be used in doing so, and strong walls were built beneath. These walls now form the body of a church, and a handsome altar has been put in the old apse, making the old lower Basilica again a place of worship. The old columns, some of them of very fine marble, were found *in situ*, and are now built partially into the substructures. Fragments of the old mosaic pavement are also exposed. The plan shows that the apse of the later or upper church is smaller than that of the older one, and that their curves cut one another on the plan. The niche of the old episcopal seat is quite distinct in the apse of the older church. In the narthex of the old lower church are many fragments of marble sarcophagi, and other remnants, found in the excavations. One is an altar in marble of the Mithraic Sacrifice. The sculpture is good, and is peculiar, having a large serpent in folds on the back of the altar. The walls of the lower Basilica are decorated with more than twenty fresco-paintings of subjects from Scripture history and the lives of the saints. These fresco-paintings are not of an earlier date than the ninth or the eighth century, and some may be of the eleventh.

The ancient oratory is supposed to have been the house of Clement or his family, and used by him for his devotions after he was converted and ordained by St. Peter. As it is directly under the apse of the old Basilica, it may have been for a time preserved as a crypt. The old stair on the south side, leading from the church to it, seems to give more probability to this notion. The roof is vaulted, which was the usual style of building at the period, and is richly ornamented with plaster figures and ornaments. They are much decayed, from the damp earth having been so long in contact with them; but enough is left to make out the design, which shows the character of Roman decoration in the time of the Emperors. Some tombs lately discovered in the Via Latina have roofs in this style, as perfect as when they were first done. The walls of the Oratory of St. Clement are of brick;



WALL OF SERVIUS TULLIUS, UNDER THE BASILICA OF ST. CLEMENT.

the plaster, or marble, or whatever they may have been covered with, is all gone. The piers have been built within it to support the apses of the two churches above, and a grated window has been added, by which a feeble light is admitted. The doorway on the right leads into a second



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| A, Oratory. | B, Ancient Stair of Oratory. | 6, Baptism of St. Cyril. |
| C, Chambers of the House of Clement. | D, Entrance and Stairs leading to Subterranean Basilica. | 7, Miracle of Libertinus. |
| E, Narthex. | F, Nave. | 8, Installation of St. Clement by St. Peter, with St. Clement celebrating Mass, and Miracle of Sisinnius. |
| G, North Aisle. | H, South Aisle. | 9, St. Antonius. |
| I, Apse of Subterranean Basilica. | J, Stairs leading to the Oratory of St. Clement and to the Ancient Wall of Servius Tullius. | 10, Daniel in the Lions' Den. |
| K, New Altar placed in the old Basilica. | L, Marble Altar of Mithras found in the Excavations. | 11, Life, Death, and Recognition of St. Alexis. |
| M, Positions below of Passage between the Wall of Servius Tullius and the Brick Wall of the Emperors, indicated by dotted line. | | 12, St. Giles. |
| | | 13, St. Blaze. |
| | | 14, St. Prosper. |
| | | 15, Crucifixion. |
| | | 16, The Marys at the Sepulchre, Descent into Limbo, and Marriage Feast at Cana. |
| | | 17, Assumption of the Virgin. |
| | | 18, Translation of St. Clement's Relics from the Vatican to his own Church. |
| | | 19, Miracle at the Tomb of St. Clement, near Cherson, Crimea. |
| | | 20, Our Saviour Blessing according to the Greek Rite. |
| | | 21 and 22, Heads of Unknown Personages. |
| | | 23, Our Saviour Delivering Adam from Limbo. |
| 1, Martyrdom of St. Catherine of Alexandria. | 2, Niche of the Virgin Mother. | |
| 3, Council Painting. | 4, Mutilated Figure of our Saviour. | |
| 5, Martyrdom of St. Peter. | | |

PLAN OF SUBTERRANEAN BASILICA AND ORATORY OF ST. CLEMENT, ROME.

chamber, into which the old stair comes from the Basilica above.

A portion of the most ancient city wall of Rome, built by King Servius Tullius, five or six centuries before the Christian era, runs directly under the west end of the two upper Basilicas. The apses are on the one side of the wall, and the naves are on the other. The Oratory of St. Clement, being under the apses, is on the inner or western side of the wall. The wall passes along the whole of the western end of the church, makes a turn at the south-west corner, then runs east under the walls of the churches, parallel with the Via San Giovanni di Laterano. The lower portion of the wall is of tufa, and is of the time of the Kings; hence it is declared to be a portion of the wall of Servius Tullius. The stones are 8 ft. and 9 ft. long. The upper course is of travertine, and belongs to the time of the Republic. On the other side is a brick wall, ascribed to the time of the Emperors; and against this the house of Clement was built. The door seen through this wall, in our illustration, leads down a few steps, and through a smaller chamber into the Oratory of St. Clement. The steps seen at the end lead up to the old Basilica above.

THE BŒUF GRAS IN PARIS.

The butchers of Paris, who formerly composed a powerful guild or trade fraternity, with a formidable number of fighting men in the civil wars and popular insurrections of the Middle Ages, have played an important part in the history of France. But in modern times the most remarkable exhibition of their corporate dignity has been the yearly procession of the Fat Ox at Shrovetide. This festive parade, which is discontinued for the present, because the nation still feels the distressing effects of its late military and political disasters, and of its heavy financial losses, was a very laughable affair. It used to be displayed on three successive days—the last Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of the carnival season before Lent. The Bœuf Gras, to which the prize for superlative fatness had been adjudged, was caparisoned in splendid housings, with garlands of laurel, and mounted upon the moving platform of a waggon-carriage, drawn by four horses. Sometimes the ox carried on his back a little boy, fantastically dressed in blue, holding a sceptre and a sword, who was called the King of the Butchers. Upon other occasions this arrangement was varied by placing the child in a separate triumphal car; or by the fabrication of a huge figure of a giant, with a painted mask, opening his gluttonous jaws, and brandishing a knife and fork, with fierce demonstration of a desire for prime roast beef. The famous Gargantua of Rabelais may have been the original of this mighty eater and drinker; for his attendant servitors, clad in a variety of queer disguises, were faithful disciples of Pantagruel in their quest of good liquor, as in their spirit of frolicsome mirth. Some of them represented the mythological deities of Olympus; some wore the garb of ancient Gaul, with or without its breeches, or the imagined costume of the Iroquois and other savage races; some were attired in the classic helmets of Roman soldiers, or in the armour of chivalry, or the buff jerkins and trunk-hose, with the peaked caps, of a mediæval fashion; but some joined the motley masquerade in the skins of wild beasts, the bear, the libbard, or the buffalo, or in that of the domesticated ass. This mummery was preceded in its march through the streets by a band of musicians, and its heralds made proclamation of the Bœuf Gras at every convenient halting-place. In the older aristocratic quarters, such as the Faubourg St. Germain, where many of the resident families liked to see the ancient customs well kept up, the company of the Bœuf Gras would be sure of a hearty welcome. The doors, windows, balconies, and steps were thronged with pleased spectators, and the footmen of noble houses were sent out with trays of cake and wine to regale the party on their road through the city.

This procession was a relic of the old Paris Carnival, which once resembled the Carnival of the Italian towns, but which was suppressed by the Revolutionary Government in 1790, and only partially revived under Bonaparte's rule. The Bœuf Gras made his customary rounds in 1870, which was the last time of his appearance. The Shrove Tuesday of 1871 fell on Feb. 21, and our readers have scarcely forgotten the state of Paris at that date. It was in the second week of the armistice; the besieged citizens were just beginning to feel the comfort of having enough food, after being half-starved through the dreary winter months. The provision shops again offered a tempting display of beef and mutton, turkeys and capons, but at inordinate prices. The carcasses of dogs, cats, and rats were still in the market, but all the horse-flesh and ass-flesh had been consumed. Those who could get a little meat had no fuel to cook it with; coal was sold at £7 a ton, there was no wood left to burn, and the streets were dark at night. The Municipality of Paris, having paid an enormous fine to the Prussians, was levying new taxes and raising new loans for the expenses of local government. The agents of the London Mansion House Committee, with a fund already of £100,000 subscribed by English benevolence, were in Paris, distributing millions of breakfast and dinner rations to the perishing people. Such was the plight of Paris at Shrovetide last year, a week before the German army made its victorious entry; a month before the Red Republican Communists raised their standard of civil war, which was beaten down, two months later, in the bloody mire of a hideous carnage, while the palaces of Royal and Imperial France were reduced to smoking ruins. It is not to be wondered at, under these circumstances, that the Bœuf Gras merrymaking is still adjourned to a happier anniversary, which we hope will soon arrive.

The expenses of the Bridgewater Election Commission, amounting to £3190, have been paid by that borough.

Archbishop Manning has published a pastoral on the education question, which may be taken as representing the views and intentions of the English Roman Catholics. He strongly condemns the exclusion of religious instruction from schools.

Stringent orders tending to secure thorough inspections and surveys of ships of war at the dockyards, and to enhance the responsibility of the officers of the various departments for vessels coming under their supervision, have been issued from the Admiralty.



SHROVETIDE IN PARIS AS IT USED TO BE: PROCESSION OF THE BEUF GRAS.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

A Pair of Leap-Year Valentines.

"Look here upon this picture, and on this."

THE FIRST LETTER.

From Miss May Roney, aged Eight, to Master George Knight, aged Thirteen.

This being Leap Year I may write,
So Nurse declares, a Valentine.
O dear! I'm in a perfect fright!
I hope to goodness Nurse is right.
"Now are you, Nurse, quite certain?" "QUITE!"
With that assurance I indite
This note to ask—Will you be mine?
I mean, of course, my Valentine.

I've learnt my lessons—one—two—three—
Yes, learnt them all most thoroughly;
I've had my supper; and my hair
(You've often praised my ringlets fair)
Is screwed, I verily declare—
She always does so—to my head;
For Nurse, although she loves me rightly,
Is not so gentle as she might be.
My baby-doll, undressed, and fed
With dainty bits of gingerbread,
And rocked and lullabied to sleep
(Hush, Nurse! you'll break its slumber deep!)
Lies snugly tucked up in my bed.
Soon I shall seek my pillow too,
And dream, perhaps, St. George, of you.

We call you Saint George since the day
You drove that savage dog away.
Nurse said, "His bark's worse than his bite!"
But he'd such teeth I'm sure he might
Have crunched and eaten me up quite,
As easily and just as soon
As I could munch a macaroon;
And then the monster had such eyes—
I'm certain he could mesmerise;
And I had nearly swooned with fright,
When some one cried "Cheer up, May Roney!"
Here's Master Knight on his big pony!"
And then I felt that all was right,
Protected by my gallant Knight.
Your pony urged its headlong way,
Scattering the stones like blinding spray;
And as the reins you sudden drew,
From off its back yourself you threw
Between my enemy and me;
On him your whip fell fast and free,
Till off the hulking coward flew,
To worry some poor girl anew,
Who had, alas! no Knight like you.

Now, dear St. George, I'm going to make
An offer—how my hand does shake!
How beats my heart! I wish, O dear!
That I could breathe it in your ear—
I'll write it in a whisper clear—
Shall we be married—I and you—
And swear to love each other true?
My ears are tingling, and I feel
Across my cheeks hot blushes steal.
My tongue I rather would have bitten
Than such a question asked as this;
Nor would I it for worlds have written,
If you the deed should take amiss—
'Tis worse than begging for a kiss;
And ladies, I have oft been told,
Should shrink from even seeming bold;
Well, dear St. George, you mustn't scold.
What should I, could I do, if you
My conduct harshly misconstrue?
I feel, dear George, you'll answer "YES!"
And make our life all happiness.
We'll ne'er, as some do, flout and scold;
Nor, like most folk, will we grow old.
(Why arn't they always strong? and why
Will they get ill and pine and die?
Mamma, when I've a little pain,
Soon physics—ugh!—me well again!)

Our palace in a garden fair
Shall be, well stored with all things rare;
We'll live throughout the summer weather
In that bright garden altogether.
(O why does winter ever come,
To strip the groves and make them dumb?)
We'll vary, as the season varies,
Our ripening growth of fruit and flowers;
While, nestling in our fragrant bowers,
Not chirping sparrows, but canaries,
All gayest birds, with sweetest song
Shall give us music all day long;
And when the day begins to pale
We'll have the warbling nightingale.
The humming-bird we'll naturalise,
With all bright things 'neath tropic skies.
(Nurse won't believe a bird can be
No bigger than a bumble-bee!)
At night shall fireflies glance aloft,
While hedgerow glowworms glimmer soft.
Nay, but we'll have our grove alight,
As I have seen, on Boxing-night,
Blaze out some Garden of Delight,
With lamps thick hung, like golden fruit
(They light them up, I've seen them do't);
And there shall be whole troops of fairies,
To charm us with their quaint vagaries;
Who, dancing on the moonlit grass,
Shall bow and curtsy as we pass—
Each fairy gallant by his lass.
And then we'll have grand tournaments,
Where Beauty shall the prize dispense;
And you the great St. George shall be,
With spear and shield, armed cap-à-pie;
And in the fierce encounter all
Before your conquering arm shall fall;
Then I, the Queen of Beauty, shall
Place on your head the coronal.
Won't that be nice? Stay, nicer still,
A dragon me shall almost kill
(This is but make-believe, you know),
When you, St. George, at one fell blow,
Shall lay the sprawling monster low,
And bear me on your saddle-bow.

When winter drives us all indoor,
It shall but make our pleasures more;
We'll take our birds and fairies too,
And have a thousand pastimes new.
No shrewdly-biting winter air
Through smallest chink shall enter there.
A room you'll have to count your money;
Another for my bread-and-honey;
We'll have a Magic Cave, in which
To keep your treasures, rare and rich.
Aladdin's Lamp you'll please to bring,
Also, for me, Aladdin's Ring;
And then—who knows?—we may, perhaps,
Lay in a stock of Wishing Caps;
Nor should we—would we?—be averse
To having Fortunatus' Purse;
My goodness! button up your pocket,
Or in an iron-safe safe lock it.
We'll have a Dell of Fairy Ground,
Where Four-Leaved Shamrocks may be found;
And those who grieve, to ease their grief,
Shall have our leave to pick a leaf.

Our house a Children's Paradise
Shall be, of all things sweet and nice;
And all the children near and far
Shall come to us in fairy car;
A child's gay laugh shall ever be
With us an Open-sesame.
Such raree and galanty shows!
And Punch, with crook-back and hook-nose!
Such conjuring tricks! Such sleight-of-hand!
Hey, presto! at that dread command
Such things shall happen, all will feel
A tingling terror o'er them steal.
An awful joy, made part of fright,
And partly of a mad delight.
Then, for the children all things handy
Of dainty-sweet—chief, sugar-candy—
Shall be placed round on china shelves
(For we were children once ourselves!)

Grand routs and parties we will give,
And in the jolliest manner live;
And not the rich alone, the poor
Shall always find an open door.
Such balls the great world never knew
Since Cinderella lost her shoe.
When home at stroke of twelve she flew.
(What nonsense some believe and talk!
How could she in glass slippers walk?
'Tis *vair not verre*—that is the word—
So from my governess I heard,
'Twas told her by a little bird.
Now soft fur slippers one might wear—
Indeed, I wish I had a pair;
But shoes of glass! it is enough
To make one laugh—such silly stuff!
I'm much surprised—I really wonder
That books perpetuate the blunder.)

But here comes Nurse. "What, writing still?
Upon my word, May, you'll be ill.
Come! say your prayers, and off to bed!
And don't stay racking there your head."
"Yes, Nurse, I think it will be better;
But let me finish, please, this letter;
'Tis nearly done; I scarcely know
What I'm about, my head whirls so."

Now, George, another line or two,
Then I must really say Adieu!
I've sketched our life as one of splendour,
But really I could all surrender,
If needful, so I live with you.
To be with you (George, pray, don't scold,
Nor think your May is overbold)—
To go through life both hand-in-hand
Would be to me a fairylane.
Mid greatest grandeur I should die
If you e'er coldly pass me by,
Or in my honey-cup let fall
The very tiniest drop of gall.
Ah! we'll be good, and what can be
Better than that for you and me?
For Love and Kindness, after all,
Are the best fairies at our call.

Now, then, my dear St. George, Adieu!
You'll write me shortly, will not you?
Or, what a hundred times is better
Than sweetest, kindest, fondest letter,
Come soon on your quick-trotting pony,
And cheer the heart of yours—MAY RONEY.

THE SECOND LETTER.

From Mrs. Knight (née May Roney), aged Fifty-eight, to her Husband, aged Sixty-three.

A turn or two of life's kaleidoscope,
With all its protean shapes of fear and hope,
Ever dissolving, recombining new,
Two central figures always in the view—
What is the picture now? An aged pair,
Of aspect most serene, scarce touched by care,
Within a lamp-lit room. The lady's face
Still bears, though worn, a sweet attractive grace,
Not dimmed, but rather glorified by age;
In his, confessed, shines out the veteran sage:
May Roney and her knight St. George are here!
What matter, since we have the picture clear,
Whether into the future now we look,
Or from the past May and her knight we took?
This much we know, that fifty years divide,
And yet unite, them with their sequence wide.

Deep meditating at her desk sits May;
Among her tresses shine some streaks of grey,
But they are full as when, far back, she sent
The Valentine o'er which her head is bent.
First slowly, then the big drops quickly slide
Between the fingers as her eyes they hide,
And, seemingly, would press into her brain
The tears, which yet are more of joy than pain.
She mused awhile in deepest, sweet-sad thought,
And then, as sudden inspiration wrought,
She took a pen and straight began to write;
And as we saw what May did erst indite,
So what her second-self is writing we,
By aid of poet's clairvoyance, may see.

"Blest partner of my life! dear husband mine!
To-morrow is the sweet St. Valentine;
And love is for the old, as for the young,
Though seldom are their purer transports sung.
What hinders, then, that I should write to tell
Some of my joys—the rest unspeakable?"

"On this day fifty years ago a child
(No fairy more fantastically wild)
Wrote to her knight St. George a Valentine—
That child myself—that knight, thank God, still mine!
In that young girl myself I scarce can see,
So changed in all, save the deep love for thee,
Which strengthens aye 'neath each succeeding sun,
So that the heaven of love is here begun.

"This faded letter, which before me lies,
Wakes mirth, while bringing tears into my eyes;
How strange the picture which I, childlike, drew
Of human life—so false, and yet so true;
For Love has but to wave his magic wand
And bleakest spots bloom straightway fairland;
Good spirits come and go at his behest,
And bad ones fathoms deep are laid to rest.
Sure there is nought beneath Love's glowing sky
Can ever wither, much less can it die;
It only changes to some lovelier thing,
As caterpillars soar on airy wing.
'Tis true, the days of tournament are o'er;
Still truth and right need champions, as of yore;
And sure, dear husband, truer, knightlier knight
Than you ne'er struck chivalric for the right;
A most devoted champion of the truth,
Yet brimming o'er with pity's tenderest ruth.
Nor do you in grand schemes o'erlook the near,
Intent to bless another hemisphere;
Though all the world share your large sympathy,
Your love is centred in your home and me.

"Dear husband, as I see you sitting there,
I bless you for your years of loving care,
Securing me such affluence of bliss
Since first you gave me, love, a husband's kiss.
And yet there was a time, heart of my heart!
When we two seemed slow drifting far apart.
The fault was wholly mine. Your girlish wife
Had not then learned the dignity of life;
So frivolously gay, and unaware
Of her proud lot, a husband's griefs to share.

"Then came that blessed illness, when I lay—
How many months?—hovering 'twixt night and day.
Living so long near heaven, my spirit thence
Drew, surely, some benignant influence;
As clouds at times are changed from swarthy dun
To rosy light, transfigured by the sun.
All wayward petulance passed from my life,
And left me, husband, fitter for your wife.
A cloud came o'er us when our daughter May—
My very image, you were pleased to say—
Passed like a sunbeam from our life away;
But stalwart sons and daughters fair since then
Have blessed us, and in them we live again.

"In this serenest autumn of our life—
Sweet interblended one of husband-wife—
This Indian summer—all things shine so clear,
So fresh, so beautiful, as heaven were here,
And your dear love makes pleasure doubly dear.
Blest partner of my life! dear husband mine!
Take from your loving wife this Valentine!"

So, having finished her fond, wifely freak,
May joined, as wont, her husband at besique.

Next morn her letter by the post was brought,
With one for her of which she little thought.
Like feelings had in husband as in wife
Been stirred; and, musing o'er his pleasant life,
Memory recalled that Valentine which May
Had written to him in her girlhood gay;
And as his heart ran over its recital
He thought the loving deed should have requital
Of kindred nature. Here we briefly quote,
To show their scope, some of the lines he wrote.

"May! thou wert named prophetically right—
Fit name for one so radiantly bright!
As May is fairest month of all the year,
So art thou of all womankind most dear;
Far dearer now than on that far-off day,
That loveliest morning of the loveliest May,
When first I told my love, and love's reply
Quick flashed from changing cheek and downcast eye.
Gay streamers in the sky, Love's banners, rayed;
The thorn and chesnut rosier hues displayed;
And birds, loud-warbling, in my joy took part—
Heaven all around, for heaven was in my heart!

Not that blest morn, in its ethereal splendour,
So fair as thou! so tremulously tender!
A sweet embodiment of beauties drawn
From flushing glories of the kindling dawn;
With promise of still brighter days in store.
Of latent charms unfolding evermore!
Yes, in thy varying moods and ripening mind
Unthought-of graces and delights I find;
As some fair country to a traveller's eyes
Opens new scenes of rapturous surprise.
Or as some glorious volume, richly bound—
Fit casket for the jewels in it found—
Delights us first with its superb outside,
Then with the treasures that therein abide—
Poems that rouse the world, fine strokes of wit,
All noblest thoughts that noblest men have writ;
So that, when jaded, one has but to look,
To find ennobling solace, in the book.
Such kindling joy in thee, dear wife, I've found,
With living love, that in no book is bound—
A well of love perpetually flowing,
Sweet airs of heaven around thee ever blowing."

So on and on, with many a honeyed phrase,
The husband wrote, enamoured, in her praise,
And lingering fondly on her witching ways;
While through the letter rang this glad refrain—
Like joybells, ever bursting out again,
After each pause more jubilant the strain—
"Sing, happy heart! ring out a carol gay!
With ever-new thanksgiving laud the day
That gave to me my beautiful, bright May!"

JOHN LATEY.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF MORAY.

Archibald George Stuart, twelfth Earl of Moray, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, J.P. and D.L., died, suddenly, a few days ago. His Lordship was born, March 3, 1810, the second son of Francis, ninth Earl of Moray, K.T., by Margaret Jane, his second wife, daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie, Kt., of Pilton, and succeeded, at the death of his half-brother, Nov. 8, 1867, to the earldom of Moray, conferred, in 1561, on James Stuart, Regent of Scotland in the time of Queen Mary. His Lordship has died unmarried, and is succeeded by his only surviving brother, George, now thirteenth Earl of Moray, born in 1816.



SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, BART.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., M.A., E.R.S., F.S.A., J.P. and D.L., of Middle Hill, in the county of Worcester, died, on the 6th inst., at his residence, Thirlestane House, Cheltenham, in the eightieth year of his age. He received his education at Rugby, and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815. For many years Sir Thomas, who was created a Baronet July 27, 1821, devoted his time and fortune to the formation of a vast collection of genealogical and antiquarian MSS. and books. He married, first, Feb. 7, 1819, Harriet, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart.; and, secondly, June 2, 1842, Elizabeth Harriet Anna, eldest daughter of the late Rev. W. J. Mansel, eldest son of Sir William Mansel, Bart., of Isoed. By the former (who died March 25, 1832) he had three daughters—viz., Henrietta Elizabeth Molyneux, married to J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., the distinguished Shakespearean commentator; Maria Sophia Bampfylde Foster, who married the Rev. John Walcott, and died in 1858; and Katharine Somerset Wyttenbach, married to the Rev. John Edward Addison Fenwick. As Sir Thomas leaves no male issue, the baronetcy becomes extinct.



BISHOP HINDS.

The Right Rev. Samuel Hinds, D.D., ex-Bishop of Norwich, died, on the 7th inst., at Notting-hill, in his seventy-eighth year. He was the son of Abel Hinds, Esq., of Barbadoes, and derived descent from a family which was amongst the earliest settlers and chief landed proprietors of that island. Educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1815, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for Latin in 1818, he was successively Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes; Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford; Examining Chaplain to Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin; Prebendary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Incumbent of Castlenook, First Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Dean of Carlisle, and Bishop of Norwich. The bishopric, to which he was consecrated in 1849, he resigned in 1857. His works on theology and Church subjects are numerous.

MR. PEASE, OF DARLINGTON.

Joseph Pease, Esq., of Southend, Darlington, in the county of Durham, died, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-two. He was the eldest son of Edward Pease, of Darlington, by Rachel, his wife, daughter of John Whitwell. Mr. Pease, whose death we record, sat as M.P. for South Durham from 1832 to 1841. He was well known in connection with the iron and coal trades in the north of England, where he and his son owned considerable mining property. He married, in 1826, Emma, youngest daughter and coheir of Joseph Gurney, Esq., of Lakenham, Norfolk, and leaves issue five sons and four daughters. Mr. Pease's only surviving brother, Henry Pease, Esq., of Pierremont, and Stanhope Castle, sat for South Durham from 1857 to 1865; and his eldest son, Joseph Whitwell Pease, Esq., has represented that constituency from that date to the present time.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.

The expedition sent to Zanzibar, on the east coast of Africa, to make its way thence inland to Lake Ujiji or Tanganyika, beyond which, in the interior of that vast continent, it will look for Dr. Livingstone, has started from England. It is under the command of Lieutenant Llewellyn Styles Dawson, R.N., a young officer, scarcely twenty-five years of age, but who has seen service, having been employed in the Upper Yang-Tse River surveying expedition of Consul Swinhoe, in 1869, and in the survey of the River Plate, in 1870. His second in command is Lieutenant William Henn, R.N., who first served in the West Indies, but since then in H.M.S. *Daphne* and H.M.S. *Dryad*, in the Red Sea and on the east coast of Africa, where his experience in the pursuit and capture of slaves must have peculiarly qualified him for the task he has now on hand. Mr. William Oswald Livingstone, second son of Dr. Livingstone, accompanies the expedition. He was born, in September, 1851, on the banks of the Zonga, near Lake Ngami, but has, during the last three years, been a student of medicine at the University of Glasgow. Mr. New, who was engaged in the Mombas mission, is to act as interpreter. The party will consist of fifty picked men, besides native porters. They have sailed for Zanzibar, to pass through the Suez Canal, in the new screw-steamer *Abydos*. This vessel, of 1118 tons burden, with compound engines of 150-horse power, was built, last year, on the Clyde, by the London and Glasgow Company. She belongs to the Globe Company, but has been chartered on this occasion by Messrs. J. Wiseman and Co. They intend her to be the pioneer of a new line of direct traffic from London to Zanzibar. It is expected that the trade of Zanzibar in ivory, cloves, and gum will prove worth attention.

At a special meeting of the governors of the Cumberland Infirmary, held, on Tuesday, at Carlisle, plans were adopted for the enlargement of the institution, at a cost of £8000.

Major Burslem was, on Tuesday, installed Military Knight of the Lower Foundation at Windsor.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LION.—Probably in the present number; if not, it shall be given in our next.
J. T. T.—The solution you propose of Problem No. 1459 is that of the author, which we published several weeks ago.
W. H. D., CAPTAIN M., Dublin City Bank.—Your solution of No. 1457 is correct, but reached us too late for the list.
W. F., Cardiff.—Very much too easy for publication.
WHITE PAWN.—In your "Problem" the Black King is already in check of the adverse Queen, so it is cruel to check him with the Bishop also.
E. W. YOUNG, W. F. DENNING.—Under examination.
BLADUD.—Yes; there is a flourishing chess society, numbering above one hundred members, in your vicinity. It is called the "Bristol and Clifton Chess Association," and it meets at the Academy of Fine Arts, Clifton. Apply to the hon. secretary, Mr. Louis Xcelly.
DANTE.—Your attempts to solve Problems 1450, 147, and 148 are all failures.
THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1459 has been received from—B. T. T.—M. M.—F. L. B.—Henry—Box and Cox—G. M. S.—Van Dunk—Keith and Kate—Sigma—Truempy—Presis—N. Figaro—Vanguard—B. A.—R. W., Canterbury—W. Airey—A. Wood—P. R.—P. H. B.—Verne—W. E.—Inez—Phillips—Cosmo—Jerry—Big Ben—Cris—Oxoensis—White—Book—Regina—Pablo—Victrix—Miranda and Ferdinand—D. C. L.—Ali Baba.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1459.

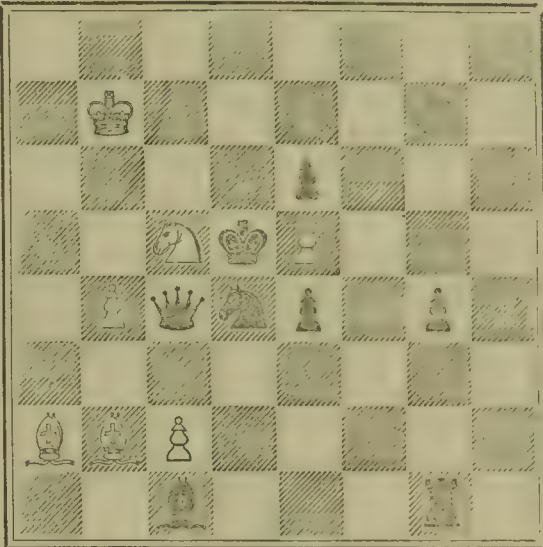
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes P	Kt takes R	3. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K takes Q
2. B to K Kt 4th (ch)	K takes B	4. Kt to K B 6th.	Mate.

* 1. Kt to K B 5th | 2. B takes Q, &c.

PROBLEM NO. 1460.

By Mr. C. R. BAXTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following are two of eight Games played by Mr. BLACKBURNE simultaneously, and without sight of the board, at the "Railway Clearing-House Chess Club." The contest took place a few days ago, and resulted in the unseeing player winning seven of the games and making a drawn battle of the eighth.—(Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. Blackburne).	WHITE (Mr. Kindell).	BLACK (Mr. Blackburne).	WHITE (Mr. Kindell).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	12. Q R to Q sq	Q to K 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	13. K to R sq	Castles on Q's side
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
4. Kt takes P	P to K 4th	15. Kt to Q 5th	Q to K sq
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes B
6. B to Q 4th	P to K R 3rd	17. P takes B	Kt to Q R 2nd
Lo-t time. He should have played B to Q B 4th.		18. P to Q Kt 5th	The attack is very cleverly maintained.
7. Castles	B to Q B 4th	19. Q to Q R 5th	P takes P
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	20. Q to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. B to K 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	21. Q takes Q P	Resigns.
10. Q to Q 2nd	B takes Kt		
11. P takes B	P to Q R 3rd		

Another Game played on the same occasion, and under the same circumstances, as the preceding.—(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne).	BLACK (Mr. Linton).	WHITE (Mr. Blackburne).	BLACK (Mr. Linton).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	19. Kt to B 7th (ch)	R takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	20. B takes B	Kt takes B
3. B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	21. Q takes Kt	Q R to K B sq
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	22. Kt to Kt 5th	R takes R (ch)
5. Kt to K R 3rd	Castles	23. R takes R	R takes R (ch)
6. Castles	P to Q 4th	24. K takes R	K to Kt sq
7. P to K 5th	P to K B 3rd	25. K to K 2nd	Kt to Q sq
8. P to K B 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	26. Q to K R 4th	P to Q B 3rd
9. B to K 3rd	B to Q R 3rd		
10. P to K Kt 4th	B takes B		
11. Q takes B	Q Kt to Q B 3rd		

The early portion of this opening was very creditably played by Mr. Linton. At this point, however, he would, perhaps, have done better by taking Pawn with Pawn.
12. Kt to Q 2nd P takes P
13. B P takes P Q to Q 2nd
14. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q R 4th
15. Q to Q 2nd Kt to R sq
16. Q Kt to K Kt 5th Kt to K Kt sq
17. Q to Q B 2nd B to K R 3rd
18. Q to Q 2nd Q R to K sq
This was not good; but it is difficult to find any really satisfactory move for the defence at the present crisis. B to Q Kt 2nd

He would have gained time by playing Q to K 2nd. The move made obviously threw away the last chance of saving the game.
27. Kt takes K R P Q takes Kt
28. Q takes Kt (ch) K to Kt 2nd
29. Q to K B 6th (ch) K to R 3rd
30. P to K R 4th Q to K Kt sq
31. K to B 3rd K to R 2nd
32. K to B 4th Q to K Kt 2nd
33. Q takes Q (ch) K takes Q
34. K to Kt 5th P to Q B 4th
35. P to K R 5th Resigns.

CHESS IN EDINBURGH.

The following is a somewhat interesting Game between Colonel ROBERTSON and Mr. JENKINS, played in the last East and West of Scotland Match.

(French Opening.)

BLACK (Col. R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Col. R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	20.	Kt to K 6th
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. R to K 2nd	Q R to Q B sq
3. P takes P	P takes P	22. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
4. B to Q 3rd	B to Q 3rd	23. K R to Q Kt sq	
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
6. Castles	Castles		
7. B to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd		
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd		
9. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K Kt 5th		
10. Q to Q Kt 3rd			

Colonel Robertson has now a fine position, but, through a want of his usual care a few moves later, he suffers the advantage to slip through his fingers.
11. P takes Kt Kt takes B
12. P takes P P to Q Kt 3rd
13. B to Q B 4th Q B takes P
14. Q takes B B takes B
15. Q R to K sq P to Q Kt 4th
16. Q to Q 5th Kt to Q B 3rd
17. P to K 4th
18. Q takes Q Kt P R to Q Kt sq
19. Q moves &c. R takes P, &c.
20. Q to Q Kt 5th Kt to Q Kt 5th
21. P to Q B 4th P to Q B 5th
22. Q to Q B 3rd P to Q B 5th
What a remarkable change in the aspect of affairs! Black, who a few moves ago had the attack completely in his hands, finds it hard work to make a tolerable defence.
29. R to K 2nd Kt to K 6th
30. R to K 2nd P to Q B sq
31. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
32. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
33. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
34. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
35. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
36. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
37. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
38. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
39. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
40. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
41. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
42. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
43. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
44. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
45. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
46. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
47. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
48. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
49. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
50. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
51. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
52. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
53. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
54. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
55. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
56. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
57. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
58. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
59. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
60. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
61. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
62. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
63. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
64. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
65. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
66. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
67. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
68. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
69. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
70. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
71. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
72. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
73. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
74. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
75. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
76. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
77. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
78. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
79. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
80. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
81. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
82. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
83. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
84. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
85. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
86. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
87. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
88. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
89. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
90. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
91. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
92. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
93. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
94. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
95. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
96. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
97. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
98. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
99. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th
100. R to K 4th P to K Kt 4th

ANOTHER NEW CHESS ORGAN.—The revival of Chess in Nottinghamshire has been so remarkable of late, we are told, that the *Nottingham Daily Express* has devoted a column expressly to the game.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Rev. George Smith, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Victoria, in China, who died at Blackheath on Dec. 14 last, in his fifty-seventh year, was proved in London on the 26th ult. by Lydia Smith, the relict and sole executrix, to whom his Lordship has left the whole of his property, real and personal, absolutely. The personalty was sworn under £6000. The will bears date Nov. 10, 1866, and is attested by John Carr, Chief Justice, Sierra Leone, and A. Russell, B.A., missionary for China.

The will of Admiral Sir John Kingcome, K.C.B., who died at Plymouth on Aug. 5, 1871, aged seventy-seven, was proved in London, on the 6th inst., by his son-in-law, Ellis Frederick Thorold, M.D., and William Langdon Martin, Esq., the acting executors, power being reserved to Charles Kingcome, Esq., his brother, also an executor, to prove hereafter. The personalty was sworn under £1500. The will is dated May 23, 1871. He bequeaths his plate and furniture to his daughter, Ellen Clara Thorold, for her life, and afterwards to her children; the wines, spirits, and consumable stores he leaves to his said sister absolutely. He leaves his house in Atheneum-street, Plymouth, to the children of his late daughter, Louisa Teresa Williams. His real estate and the residue of the personal estate he leaves to his daughter Ellen, and then to her children.

The will of General Sir Edmund Finucane Morris, K.C.B., Colonel of the 49th Regiment, formerly residing in Imperial-square, Cheltenham, and late of St. George's Lodge, Hyde, was proved in London, on the 3rd inst., under £14,000 personalty, by Joseph Delpratt, Esq., of Old Charlton, Kent; the Rev. S. E. Bernard, of Cheltenham; and Elizabeth Mary Morris, his relict. The will is dated 1854, with three codicils—1866, 1868, and 1871; and the gallant General died Dec. 4, 1871, in his eightieth year. He bequeaths his residence at Hyde to his wife absolutely, with a life interest in his estate generally; and after her decease he leaves out of the personalty a legacy of £400 to his nephew, Charles Bernard, and to his two nieces each £300, and the residue of the personalty to the children of his late two elder brothers, William and Samuel. The real estate he leaves to his brothers in equal shares.

The will of Miss Mary Ann Herrick, of Beaumanor Park, Leicester, dated Jan. 13, 1871, was proved in London, on the 31st ult., under £70,000, by which she has left the following bequests to charitable institutions—namely, To the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum, £1000; Loughborough Dispensary, £800; the Infirmary, Lunatic Asylum, Home for Penitent Females, Female Asylum for Training Girls, and Infant Orphan Asylum, all at Leicester, £100 each; to the Old Blue Coat, Wolverhampton, and the Provident Benefit Society for Beaumanor, £50 each, all free.

The will of Thomas Millard, Esq., of Ivy Bower, Gloucester, dated July 21, 1863, was proved at Bristol, on the 12th ult., under £18,000 personalty, and contains the following bequests:—£8000 to the President and Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, for the advancement of mathematical and general science; to the South Kensington Museum he leaves all his old coins and medals; to the Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, Bristol Royal Infirmary and General Hospital, each £50, free of duty.

The will of Miss Catherine Prosser, of Park-lane Villas, Stoke Newington, who died Dec. 17 last, in her eighty-fifth year, was proved in London under £18,000, by Lydia Ann Mansfield, her great-niece, and Henry Curtis Nisbet. The testatrix has bequeathed to the Seamen's Hospital, the Dreadnought, Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home at Hampstead, and the Society for Missions to Sailors Afloat, £100 each; and leaves the sum of £50, the interest to keep in repair the family marble tomb at Llanvihangel-Crucorney, and the surplus for the poor of the parish. The residue of her property she leaves to her great-niece Lydia Ann Mansfield absolutely.

The will of William Frederick Dixon, Esq., of Page Hall, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, D.L. and J.P. for the West Riding, who died Dec. 27 last, has been proved in the Wakefield District Registry by Edward Grantham, Esq., late Major in the 98th Foot, the son-in-law, and Henry Isaac Dixon, of Stumperlow Hall, near Sheffield, Esq., the brother—Mrs. Dixon, the wife of the testator, but who predeceased him, being the other executor appointed by the will. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. A fund of £70,000 is directed to be set apart in which Mrs. Dixon would have taken a life interest had she survived the testator, and which is settled in equal shares upon his daughters and their issue. The residue of the freehold and personal estates is given to his daughters.

The will of Henry Manning, late of 251, High Holborn, merchant, has been proved by his nephew, Mr. Charles James Wainwright, who is appointed sole executor and residuary legatee. The personalty has been sworn under £100,000. After numerous legacies to members of the family, friends, and persons in his employ, he bequeaths the sum of £500 each to the following charities:—British Orphan Asylum; Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; Earlswood Asylum for Idiots; Asylum for Fatherless Children, Redham; Royal Hospital for Incurables; Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society; Refuge for Homeless and Destitute Children; London Orphan Asylum; Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum; Home for Little Boys, Horton Kirby; National Orphan Home; Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate; National Benevolent Institution; Bloomsbury Dispensary; Builders' Benevolent Institution; Great Northern Hospital; Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution; National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic; King's College Hospital; Female Aid Society; London Hospital; Female Lock Hospital and Asylum; Male Lock Hospital; Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road; Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; Ophthalmic Hospital, St. George's-circus; National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor; City of London Truss Society, Finsbury-square; and the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution; and directs that the annual subscription to each shall be continued for ten years after his death.

The will of Dr. Greenwood, M.D., of Blackheath, was proved in London under £12,000; that of Richard Veasey, Esq., under £60,000; and that of Henry Charlton, merchant and manufacturer, of the Priory House, Dudley, under £40,000 personalty.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained an Order in Council regulating anew the system of promotions and retirements in the Royal Navy, and this announcement was followed by a list of preferments consequent on the decisions.

A stringent dockyard order has been issued by the Admiralty with reference to the future survey and inspection of ships, and apportioning amongst various officials the responsibility for the vessels being in all respects fit for the service which they may be required to perform.

The new Gatling gun was tried for the first time at Shoeburyness, on Thursday week, in the presence of Colonel Wray, C.B., R.A., the president, and other members of the special committee. The shooting at 1200 and 1500 yards was excellent in accuracy and effect.



THE SCREW-STEAMER ABYDOS, FOR THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION,
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES: THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS AT THE RAILWAY STATION, WINDSOR.
SEE PAGE 169.



VESTIBULE OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT VERSAILLES,
SEE PAGE 163.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Even at the risk of seeming to be a little behindhand, the omission of reference in this chronicle to the retirement of one Speaker and the election of another, under abnormal circumstances, should be avoided. Let it, therefore, be told of the late Speaker that, however, according to the universal and unanimous opinion of members, he has done all things well, nothing became him so well as his leaving the house. The mingling of real emotion, of dignity and disinterestedness which characterised his parting with the Assembly over which he had so long presided was, remarkable; of the disinterestedness, it may be said that it was nearly unique, and when the records of these times are written on the page of history it will and must be said of him—that which will, perhaps, excite the surprise and even the awe of posterity—that he declined a pension. As to Mr. Speaker Brand, so completely was the willingness to have him inarticulately expressed by the whole House that it scarcely needed the glowing rhetoric of Sir Roundell Palmer, the terse practicalities of Mr. Locke-King, or the copious rotundity of Mr. Gladstone to designate his claims to the chair. His acknowledgments were at once modest and dignified, and delivered in stately language; while his demeanour as the presiding functionary of the House has already been marked by promptness of suggestion and readiness of decision, and by a calmness which is an essential qualification for the post he fills. It may be hypercriticism to say so, but, owing to associations with two Speakers in succession who were men who "towered amongst their peers," many cannot help wishing that Mr. Brand were a little taller; and, if we might venture a hint, we should say that he does not raise his voice to sufficient loudness when he calls out the names of members.

Seldom have the very early days of a Session been marked by more incident than this, which is yet only inchoate. Perhaps since the death of Percival no more startling announcement has been made to the Legislature than that of the assassination of Lord Mayo. True, the effect was reduced, owing to the intelligence having been already spread through the town; but still it evidently came as a shock to those who knew that noble Lord as a legislative colleague, and a man so genial and so kindly that he had not an enemy, even amongst the Irish members; and it is to be observed that when Mr. Gladstone spoke of his merits as a great Pro-Consul, and the relations which existed between him and every member of the House who was acquainted with him, it was from the Ministerial ranks, from the political opponents of Lord Mayo, that the assenting cheers came loudest. It was even possible, under the circumstances, that Mr. Disraeli's emotion was genuine; and what greater testimony to the shock and the feeling of the moment can be given?

Turning from graver matters, we fall into our accustomed desultory vein, and proceeding to pick out such incidents as tend to lighten the proceedings of the Legislature, and which, being in themselves evanescent, we endeavour to catch as they arise, and ere they vanish like bubbles. Be it known that there came last year into the Commons a Captain of Horse Artillery, who was a Major, and is a Colonel, in the Army, who is unquestionably a distinguished officer for his regimental rank. He has set himself up for an Army reformer, and notably has taken occasion to signify his opinion that his own splendid corps is practically the most inefficient artillery in the world. Nothing can be more constant and persistent than his interrogatories, and it would seem that he has persuaded himself that he is "Sir Oracle" on military matters, and the Secretary for War his very humble informant on everything concerning military administration without let or stint. On a recent evening he opened fire for the Session; and, not receiving from Mr. Cardwell the knowledge he required of the reasons which induced the selection of certain officers for promotion; in a manner which may be judged of, when it is said that he upset even Mr. Cardwell's imperturbability, he signified that he would have a full and explicit answer. How this was met, could only be understood by those who witnessed the episode; and it may suffice to say, that the manner of Mr. Cardwell seconded the words in which he informed his interpellator that he might ask till Doomsday, but he would never get the answer he wanted. Will the question be repeated?

The popular House of Commons amusement of baiting Mr. Ayrton has commenced for the season. The occasion was the re-introduction of the "Parks Bill" of last year; and time and reflection seem to have abated no jot of the antagonism to the measure which was exhibited in August last. There is still the same insinuation, indeed accusation, of wily intention to keep the westward parks, as presumed places of recreation for the wealthy and aristocratic; to slip in slyly prohibition of demagogic meetings, and to inaugurate a set of rules and regulations which will infringe that mythical and mysterious principle, the liberty of the subject, whatever it means. The crusade this time was led by Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who seems as if he has been nursing his vein of sarcasm and invective during the recess, so that it is in full vigour and flow; while his sympathy with what is familiarly known as "the people" is so ardent that it is to be feared it will consume him, a catastrophe most devoutly to be prayed against. It was with considerable tact and no inconsiderable success that Mr. Ayrton, instead of, as he generally does, giving gibe for gibe and sarcasm for sarcasm, assumed a manner and style which stood out in happy contrast to Mr. Harcourt's acrid utterances; and he was cheerful, pleasant, and bantering, making a good hit, when he spoke of being ready to peril his popularity on the fortunes and the good intentions of this bill, by the aid of the Opposition, many of whom cheered the Commissioner of Works frantically when he was pointing out the desirability of keeping Hyde Park clear of the pervading "rough."

The subject of remodelling the procedure of the House, so as to enable the Government and those who really have any business to do, to do it within the compass of an average Session, has roused the ire of a body which is known as the "independent private members," who declare that their rights to talk, without object or purpose, and to make speeches which, when they are not "bumpions" (if the word may be excused), are next door to drivelling, on the nights when the Estimates are to come on, are invaded. They demand the retention of the right involved in the phrase, "grievance before Supply;" but there are grievances and grievances, and the greatest of Parliamentary grievances is the babbling about every subject under the sun by independent private members. On the occasion to which we are alluding, the row, for it was little less, was all about the premature bringing on by the Government of certain resolutions remodelling very slightly the procedure of the House—the independent private members, of whom Mr. G. Bentinck is a prominent type, and who, in the sense of inapt obstruction of Supply, is the most egregious as he is the most irritating of sinners, desiring time to frame amendments obviously purposing to neutralise the proposals. It strikes one that in espousing the cause of these recalcitrants Mr. Bernard Osborne was cynically fooling them to the top of their bent; for probably no man can better appreciate than he the nuisance of the contributions to debate of the independent members. Any way, he was genuinely droll when, in

his best tones of irony, he spoke of Mr. Lowe's "yielding nature," and so gave that right honourable gentleman an opportunity of trying to look consciously flattered by the attribution to him of such a quality, and also enabled him to mark by subsequent contrast of phrase and expression his great faculty of saying "No" in a manner most calculated to wound and annoy. It would be a violent lapse if it were not to be mentioned that the first Irish grievance of the Session has made its appearance, and that it took more than two hours to show that a county magistrate in Ireland had been guilty of an error of judgment: a fact which might well have been taken for granted.

PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses sat a short time yesterday week. In the House of Lords the Earl of Bessborough brought up her Majesty's gracious answer to the Address, in which sincere gratification at the assurance of their Lordships' sympathy during the illness of the Prince of Wales was expressed. In the House of Commons the business of the sitting consisted of the election of a Speaker. Sir Roundell Palmer proposed and Mr. Locke King seconded the appointment of Mr. Brand to the high office, which was unanimously agreed to.

Parliament met, on Monday, under circumstances of peculiar excitement and expectancy, news of Lord Mayo's assassination having in the afternoon widely spread at the West-End. The Duke of Argyll in the Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, took the first opportunity of confirming the news. Both speakers testified in strong terms to the deceased nobleman's high value as a public servant, and his esteemed place as a personal friend of many members; the Duke of Richmond in one House, Mr. Disraeli in the other, adding a few words of deep sorrow and cordial appreciation. Previously, at a formal sitting of the Lords, the Royal assent was given to the election of Mr. Brand as Speaker of the House of Commons. A brief discussion on the working of the Irish Land Act, arising on a motion by Lord Lifford for returns of cases, took place in the House of Lords; and Earl Beauchamp's Burials Bill was read the second time. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone promised to lay before Parliament the English case for the Geneva tribunal, but declined to print the American case, which had not been presented officially to Congress. Explanations were made by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Goschen on the action of Government in regard to the Livingstone expedition. The detention of telegrams by Mr. Scudamore was referred to, and Mr. Monsell read the reply which he had addressed on that subject to the remonstrance from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The Postmaster-General furthermore assured the House that he had taken measures which would prevent a recurrence of the matter complained of. After a sharp debate, raised by Mr. V. Harcourt in opposition to the measure, the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill was read the second time by 183 against 36. Mr. Bruce then brought in the Mines Regulation Bill, the features of which—or, rather, its differences from previous bills of the same nature—he stated at some length. The Scotch Education Bill was subsequently introduced by the Lord Advocate.

The proceedings on Tuesday were of no great public interest. In the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale put a hypothetical case bearing on the Washington Treaty before Lord Granville, who declined to answer it, on the ground that it was not desirable to discuss matters connected with the subject. After some remarks from Lord Oranmore and Lord Malmesbury, the subject dropped. In the Lower House, the answer to the Address was brought up by Lord Otho Fitzgerald. In answer to questions it was elicited that Government was about to interfere in the matter of railway amalgamations, and that the Thanksgiving Day would be a legal holiday in London. Mr. Newdegate's proposal that one whole day should be given to the consideration of the business of the House was, after some discussion, adjourned; and the British acquisition of territory on the West Coast of Africa from Holland, denounced by Mr. Aytoun as a useless burden, was defended by Mr. N. Fowler in the interests of the African race, and as a general principle by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen. After a vigorous debate, the bill for the Prevention of Contagious Diseases and the Better Protection of Women was allowed to be brought in.

Wednesday's sitting of the House of Commons was chiefly taken up with the discussion of the Burials Bill. The second reading was moved by Mr. O. Morgan, and it was met by Mr. Bixley with an amendment that it be read the second time that day six months. He was seconded by Mr. C. Raikes, who suggested that facilities should be given for the acquisition of graveyards by communities not belonging to the Church. Mr. Mowbray also spoke against the bill, despairing of its leading to any settlement; and Mr. Beresford-Hope, on the same side, treated it as a part of Mr. Miall's attack on the Established Church. This called up Mr. Miall, who declared that he took comparatively little interest in the bill, except so far as it belonged to a much larger question. The churchyards, he argued, belonged quite as much to Dissenters as to Churchmen, and he regarded the claim as one of right, not of favour. Mr. Morley supported the bill, but was ready for a compromise; and Mr. Walter, who took a similar view, suggested that some simple form of prayer might be agreed on to which no denomination could object. Mr. Monk admitted the right of Dissenters to be buried in the parish graveyards, with or without service; but maintained that if there was to be a service it must be that of the Church of England. Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. McArthur, and Mr. Young supported the bill, while Colonel Barttelot, Mr. Starkie, Mr. Cawley, Mr. Cubitt, and Mr. F. Powell opposed it. On a division, the second reading was carried by 179 to 108. The Registration of Borough Voters Bill was read the second time; and Mr. T. Chambers brought in a bill to regulate Sunday trading in the metropolis. A new writ for North Notts, in the room of the late Speaker, was ordered.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the debate upon the appointment of Sir R. Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was opened by Earl Stanhope, who, after a lengthened speech, moved the following resolution:—"That this House has seen with regret the course taken by her Majesty's Government in carrying out the provisions of the Act of last Session relative to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and is of opinion that the elevation of Sir Robert Collier to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas for the purpose only of giving him a colourable qualification to be a paid member of the Judicial Committee, and his immediate transfer to the Judicial Committee accordingly, were acts at variance with the spirit and intention of the statute, and of evil example in the exercise of judicial patronage." A prolonged discussion followed, in the course of which Lord Portman moved an amendment—"That this House finds no just cause for passing Parliamentary censure on the conduct of the Government in the recent appointment of Sir Robert Porrett Collier to a Judgeship of the Common Pleas and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council."

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. W. E. Forster, replying to Mr. Dixon, stated that there were school boards established in eighty-eight boroughs in England, and eleven in

Wales. There were altogether 222 school boards established in England and Wales, including 14,800 parishes, and to meet the requirements of nearly 10,000,000 of inhabitants. Building grants were promised to 999 applications, the great majority of which were for denominational schools. In reply to Mr. Stackpoole, with reference to a Royal establishment in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone said that the subject occupied the serious consideration of the Government, and he hoped in a short time to be able to give the hon. gentleman and the House a definitive answer to their inquiry. The second reading of the Ballot Bill having been moved by Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Liddell moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. The debate was then continued throughout the remainder of the night.

THE ASSEMBLY AT VERSAILLES.

The sittings of the French National Assembly, as most of our readers know, are held in the Theatre of the Palace of Versailles. The adjoining lobby or vestibule, a gallery of sculpture, is usually crowded with persons from all parts of the country, seeking interviews with the deputies by whose vote or influence they wish to gain some point of local or private interest. This besetting importunity of constituents is a serious drawback on the political advantages of a representative Legislature, and we believe it is not experienced in France alone. The gentlemen of provincial notability who throng the scene that is shown in our Engraving may be highly respectable citizens, but we do not know their names. Among the members of the Assembly here present we observe M. Gambetta, with his round head and black beard, and his bold, straightforward look; M. Léon Say, the Free-Trader, and M. Vautrain, a member for Paris, to the right hand in the foreground, both talking with a stranger, who is about to take his letter of introduction from his coat pocket; M. Littré, the eminent Comtist philosopher, who is a mild and thoughtful man in spectacles with his frock-coat buttoned over his chest; M. Pouyer-Quertier, the leader of the Protectionists, close behind M. Littré, on his left hand, with M. de Rémusat, the Foreign Minister, and M. Grévy, the President, yet farther back. M. Dorian, a Minister of the Republican Government, and M. Petion, stand in the rear of M. Littré, on his right hand. The Assembly, it will be remembered, began to sit at Bordeaux during the war, and was thence removed to Versailles, where its first sitting was held on Monday, March 20, last year. The Communist revolt in Paris had broken out on the previous Saturday, by the armed resistance of the National Guards to the removal of the guns from Montmartre and by the murder of Generals Clément Thomas and Lecomte. It is expected that the Assembly will come to take up its abode in Paris when the remaining trials of the Communists are finished.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

After a few days' respite, the Attorney-General resumed his speech in this case on Monday, confining himself to the evidence regarding the vessel by which the claimant alleges that he was picked up at sea and conveyed to Melbourne. He commented on the claimant's assertion that the leak was not discovered until there were 12 ft. of water in the hold, her draught being only 14½ ft. The improbability of none of the twelve shipwrecked men taken on board the Osprey having survived was also strongly put forward. The Attorney-General then drew attention to the different accounts given by the claimant of the name of the ship which rescued him. Pressed as to the tonnage of the Osprey, the claimant had represented her as a larger ship than the Bella, and, when this would not answer, he had fallen back upon another ship of the same name.

On Tuesday the Attorney-General dealt at length with the evidence as it affected the claimant's rescue from the wreck of the Bella, submitting to the jury that fraud and falsehood were stamped upon every part of the plaintiff's story. He next came to the testimony given before the Australian commission, which, he contended, amply demonstrated the fraudulent nature of the claim. If the plaintiff were recognised in Australia or Tasmania earlier than April, 1854, then, undoubtedly, he could not be Roger Tichborne, whoever else he might be, because Roger did not leave South America until April, 1854. It would be shown by evidence that the claimant was in Australia long before 1854. No doubt many of the witnesses would say that he then bore the name of Arthur Orton, but he should put the witnesses forward simply to show that he was not Tichborne. He undertook further to show that the plaintiff never called himself Castro until 1859. The learned counsel compared the wanderings of the plaintiff with those of Arthur Orton, remarking that when Castro appeared Orton disappeared. So no one person ever saw the two—if two there were—together.

The Attorney-General's speech on Wednesday was confined to an analysis of the evidence taken before the Australian commission. Resuming his narrative with the claimant's residence at Wagga-Wagga, he characterised his "swaggering statements" about his rich relations as merely tentative. Having animadverted on the fact of Sergeant Ballantine's passing over the evidence given on the Australian commission, the Attorney-General read the depositions of witnesses who knew Castro and Orton in Tasmania at different times. The photographs of Roger Tichborne and those of the claimant were shown to be quite dissimilar; and it was suggested that difficulties would have been obviated by the claimant appearing before the Australian commission, which, however, he refused to do. Great stress was again laid on the fact that Orton was tattooed, and that there was on the forearm of the claimant a scar, of which he could give no account.

In continuing his address on Thursday the Attorney-General stated that there were several witnesses who said they knew the claimant at Gippsland, but that there was no person named Castro there. Norton John Gillespie said that he knew the plaintiff as Arthur Orton in Gippsland. He said that his father was a butcher in London. This witness afterwards knew Orton at Reedy Creek, and was requested not to say what he knew of him in Gippsland. When at Reedy Creek the plaintiff suddenly disappeared, and when he came back he was no longer Arthur Orton; but Thomas Castro. It was essential to plaintiff's case that he became Thomas Castro in the middle of 1854, whereas several witnesses proved that he was Arthur Orton to the latter end of 1859. Alexander McDonald and William Hopwood both knew the claimant, first as Arthur Orton, then as Tom de Castro. The evidence of the Wagga-Wagga witnesses was then passed in review. The result of all this testimony of fifty or sixty witnesses was that Arthur Orton and Castro were the same man. Attention was called to the deposition of Rosina McCarthy, who came over with the claimant and his wife as a servant. She spoke to the claimant's unwillingness to come to England; and stated also that the dowager at Croydon used not to speak of the claimant as her son, but used to say, "If he is my son." In some further observations the Attorney-General commented on various discrepancies between

the plaintiff's statements and those of independent witnesses. The Court at its rising adjourned to Monday next.

From what the Attorney-General stated on Wednesday it may be hoped that his long address will really be brought to a close next week.

MUSIC.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert brought back Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, who contributed to the programme several fine pianoforte performances and an elaborate new composition—a symphonische phantasie—which was given for the first time in England, although previously heard in Germany. As the title implies, the work partakes somewhat of the character of a symphony, while being exempt from those structural conditions which that term, when used without qualification, supposes. It consists properly of three movements, the first—an "Andante espressivo ma con moto"—being little more than an introductory prelude to the following "Allegro vivace," the first in G minor, the other in D major. In these and in the succeeding "Allegro energico," which reverts to the primary key, there is more of effort than result. The next movement, "Andante espressivo," discloses some few agreeable melodic passages, and the final "Allegro con fuoco" has much spirit and vivacity; but the general effect of the whole piece is that of forced workmanship, unprompted by those impulses of thought or imagination which alone justify composition. Of course, the orchestral writing is that of a skilful and practised master; but this is a matter of training and experience, and does not compensate for the want of higher requisites. Far more pleasant is it to speak of Dr. Hiller's admirable performance of Mozart's pianoforte concerto in A—the twenty-first of those works, and dated in the composer's own catalogue March 2, 1786—one of the most beautiful and finished productions of its kind. As Dr. Hiller studied pianoforte playing under Hummel, who was a pupil of Mozart, his performances of this composer's music enable us to hear such a reading of it as is scarcely otherwise attainable. In delicacy and refinement of mechanism, as well as in realising the composer's intention, the rendering of the concerto was alike excellent. The introduced cadenza supplied by the player was a masterly display in the free fantasia style, weaving in reminiscences of themes of the concerto. Two graceful unaccompanied solos—a "ghazel" and a waltz, both written expressly for the concert—again displayed Dr. Hiller's powers as a pianist, and again to the admiration of his audience. The concert commenced with Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," and concluded with that of Beethoven to "Egmont," and the vocal music consisted of well-known pieces, effectively sung by Madame Lemmens, and Signor Agnesi. Mr. Manns conducted as usual, with the exception of Dr. Hiller's orchestral work, which was directed by the composer. At this week's concert Madame Schumann is to play Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G (No. 4).

The present series of the London Ballad Concerts (the sixth), is now more than half completed, six of the ten evening performances having taken place. Mr. Sims Reeves has sung at all of the first five, and was announced for the sixth, but did not appear, in consequence of indisposition. Special features at last week's concert were the appearances of Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Patey, for the first time since their recent return from America. The reception of each of these excellent artists was highly enthusiastic. The other vocalists of the evening were Madame Sherrington, Misses Blanche Cole and Enriquez; Messrs. Vernon Rigby, Arthur Byron, and Maybrick. Miss Agnes Zimmerman played with great brilliancy two pianoforte solos—Liszt's "La Regatta" and Liszt's "Spinnlied." A morning concert was announced by Mr. Boosey for Monday last. The evening performances—suspended this week—are to be resumed on Wednesday next.

The seventeenth season of the performances of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir commenced at St. James's Hall, on Friday week, when Miss Edith Wynne and Madame Patey appeared for the second time since their return from America. Mr. Sims Reeves's continued indisposition again prevented him from appearing. Mr. Maas replaced the absent tenor, and sang with such success as should lead to his more frequent appearance. Various madrigals and part-songs were sung by Mr. Leslie's choir with that purity of tone and light and shade in expression which have long since given the concerts of that gentleman a special place in London music. The pieces, solo and concerted, were mostly familiar; the novelties having been a ballad, "A mother watch'd," by Mr. Leslie (sung by Madame Patey), and part-songs by Mr. C. Gardner and Mr. J. G. Calcott. Mr. Henry Holmes's sacred cantata, "Praise ye the Lord," for soprano solo, with chorus, had been before given, at the last Hereford festival. Then, as at Mr. Leslie's concert, the solo portions had the advantage of Miss Wynne's expressive singing. On this occasion the orchestral accompaniments were represented by two pianofortes, the efficient accompanists having been Mr. Calcott and Mr. Ward.

Madame Schumann again appeared at the Monday Popular Concert this week, and at the previous Saturday afternoon performance. On the earlier occasion she played Beethoven's pianoforte solo sonata in E flat, op. 29; and, with Herr Straus and Signor Piatti, Schubert's first trio in B flat. On Monday her performances were in the "Sonata Pastorale" of Beethoven, for pianoforte alone; and, with Signor Piatti, Mendelssohn's first duo sonata for piano and violoncello. Our opinion of the excellence of the great pianist's playing has been too often recorded to need repetition on every occasion. At both the concerts referred to Herr Straus led the quartets Saturday's programme included the first performance here of Spohr's set for stringed instruments—one of his later works.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the forthcoming National Music Meetings at the Crystal Palace. The scheme is progressing satisfactorily, many eminent composers and prominent professors having joined the council of musicians. July 6 is fixed for the distribution of the prizes.

The anniversary festival of the Royal Society of Musicians is announced to take place on April 5, with H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh as president.

Mr. Kuhe's musical festival at Brighton commenced, in the dome-room of the Pavilion, on Tuesday week. On that and the two following evenings the performances consisted of familiar instrumental and vocal music, and included pianoforte-playing by Madame Schumann and Mr. Kuhe—the latter in Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor, the former in Beethoven's concerto in G major; Mr. Carrodus having displayed his well-known powers as a violinist in a portion of Beethoven's only concerto for that instrument. On Friday M. Gounod conducted some of his compositions, including the overture to his opera, "Mireille," his "O Salutaris," and orchestral "Saltarello"—recent works heretofore noticed—his "Messe Solennelle," and a song, "O happy home!" composed for the festival and sung by Mrs. Weldon. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" closed Friday's concert. On Saturday afternoon Sir Julius Benedict's oratorio, "St. Peter," was performed, conducted by the composer, who has somewhat shortened it since it was last heard in London. The principal

singers were Madame Cora de Wilhorst, Miss Alice Fairman, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. J. H. Pearson, and Herr Stockhausen. Attractive programmes were announced for this week's performances, and the festival is to close, on Monday next, with Mr. Kuhe's benefit.

THE THEATRES.

The success of the Christmas dramas at the various houses is so decided that little novelty can be reasonably expected for some time. At the Gaiety an attempt at establishing morning performances on Saturdays is being made. To make these popular opéra bouffe is resorted to, and "The Princess of Trebizonde" has been revived with decided effect. Offenbach and Toole united were irresistible of themselves; but, when Miss Farren and Miss Loseby are also enlisted in the cause, there is a superabundance of attraction which gives this house a decided advantage; accordingly, the attendance is numerous. A ballet is added, entitled "Flick, Fleck, and Flock."

At the Strand Mr. Craven's drama of "Meg's Diversions" has been revived, and the author himself appears in his original part of Jasper Pidgeon. As a picture of an honest and sincere man—rather rough, perhaps, but kindly withal—Mr. Craven's impersonation is not to be excelled. Meg is admirably supported by Miss Ada Swanborough, and the rest of the characters receive appropriate illustration.

NEW BOOKS.

A cheaper edition of *The Log of My Leisure Hours*, by an Old Sailor (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle), will ensure the wider and more abiding popularity of that lifelike story. It is partly an autobiography; but the main interest belongs to the career of a friend of the supposed narrator, a sailor like himself, and a fine example of successful industry, honesty, and prudence. The conduct and fortunes of Richard Claremont are here related, from his first attempt, as a friendless boy, to get employment among the shipping at Shadwell, with his rough work and severe hardships on board several merchant-vessels going to the West Indies and the East, till he settles in an agency business at home, and becomes a wealthy ship-owner and a member of Parliament. It is no mere tale of fiction, but a thoroughly consistent and credible account of incidents which must have really occurred, to one man or another, in the same manner as represented, though not, perhaps, in the same order or within the same person's actual experience. The artless skill, if we may use such a phrase, with which the author has combined these real incidents in the case of an imaginary hero, proceeds from his intimate familiarity with the scenes and ways of life described. The early adventure of Richard in helping to save the crew of a shipwrecked vessel in a storm on the Black Middens at Tynemouth is told with great spirit and force of description. It would make an effective hit on the stage, and more engages our sympathies by the happy idea of letting Richard perceive, in the moment of his perilous effort, that the vessel is one known to him, belonging to his native seaport, and commanded by his father's friend. His toils and sufferings under the cruel mate of the *Cleopatra* are not all exaggerated, if we may judge from recollection of the horrid practices in the mercantile sea-service that were frequently exposed by inquests and trials for murder, before the interference of the Legislature, twenty years ago. Another kind of wickedness, of which the sailor is still apt to become a miserable victim, is that of the infamous crimps who beset his arrival in all our commercial ports. Nowhere have we found the characteristics of their villainy more truthfully portrayed than in those passages of the "Log" which treat of Grondy's Sailors' Retreat at Shadwell, and which are seasoned with a spice of humour, fortified by a just anger, like that of Smollett, or of Cruikshank. The habits and methods of business usual in all the different arrangements for the owning, the equipping, the chartering, the freighting, and discharging of ships are correctly shown in this story, which will give much useful information to a careful reader. For these reasons, as well as the purity, sincerity, and healthiness of its moral tone, and the fresh and hearty spirit which animates it, the "Log of My Leisure Hours" is one of the best boys' books we know.

The second part of George Eliot's new story, *Middlemarch* (W. Blackwood and Sons), proceeds at a steady pace with the development of two principal characters—Mr. Lydgate, the intellectual and public-spirited young surgeon, and Dorothea, late Miss Brooke, now the wife of the Rev. Edward Casaubon. Their lives have not yet crossed each other, and the personal experiences of each are separately described—the former in his trials of many independence and integrity amidst the petty intrigues of a provincial town, the latter in her painful disillusion when she finds her elderly husband a mere pedantic prig, absorbed in the pretensions of his egotism, and incapable of meeting her enthusiastic affection. These subjects of moral portraiture are delineated with extreme minuteness, to the exclusion of anything like striking incident and variety of outward situations. But the materials are slowly brought together for a tremendous explosion of disordered feelings, in which young Will Ladislaw, the second cousin of Mr. Casaubon, who renews his acquaintance with Dorothea among the picture-galleries of Rome, seems likely to bear his part, and to make the case yet more perilous.

The "Lais" of Marie de France have afforded themes which Mr. Arthur W. E. O'Shaughnessy has rendered his own by substantial originality of treatment. The volume, "*Lays of France* (founded on the 'Lays of Marie') (Ellis and Green), consists of five narrative poems, full of beauties, but scarcely, we think, redeeming the promise of the author's "Epic of Women." We ascribe this comparative inferiority entirely to his less marked capacity for narrative than for descriptive or purely emotional poetry. The stories gain nothing from his manner of telling them; on the contrary, the exposition is confused and obscure, and no lively interest is excited until we approach the catastrophe. The subjects, however, of two out of the five pieces are so striking that as soon as they are fully grasped the tedium of the introduction is forgotten. These are "Chaitivel," in which an injured lover is aroused from the sepulchre by the infidelity of his mistress; and "The Lay of the Two Lovers," in which the amorous pair are compelled to ascend an immense and insuperable mountain. Both situations are powerfully conceived, and delineated with impassioned poetical feeling. The melody of the verse is everywhere delightful, and the style distinctly individual. The great defect of the latter is its diffuseness—a failing aggravated by the laxity of the metrical form. Condensation, energy, directness, brevity, lucidity, are the virtues which Mr. O'Shaughnessy should chiefly seek to acquire if he would occupy the high rank among contemporary poets to which his brilliant natural endowments qualify him in great measure. We should also desire to see a less complacent acquiescence in the mere languors of passion, a wider range of interests and sympathies, and in general a more masculine strain of thinking and feeling.

George Gottfried Gervinus, by Emil Lehmann, has been translated from the German by Edith Dixon (Chapman and

Hall). The late Professor Gervinus, one of the most eminent among modern German historians and critics, lost, in the latter part of his life, much of the popularity which he had acquired as a resolute advocate of popular liberties, through his dissent from the successful policy of Prince Bismarck. This little work is designed to vindicate his public character by pointing out the consistency of his later views with those passages in his career to which his popularity is chiefly to be ascribed. The writer's own steady support of Prince Bismarck's policy lends additional weight to his defence of Gervinus. His task has been ably performed; and the English version, by Miss Dixon (a daughter of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, we believe), is highly creditable to the translator.

Messrs. Ellis and Green are issuing a popular edition of Morris's *Earthly Paradise* at a considerable reduction from the original price. This charming and well-nigh inexhaustible storehouse of narrative and descriptive poetry is thus rendered more accessible than of old, and numerous readers will, no doubt, eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity. The new edition is published in the most convenient form, in limp binding, and is a model of typographical clearness and elegance. It is to be completed in ten monthly volumes.

Mr. William Sawyer, the author of "Ten Miles from Town," presents us with another volume of charming poems, under the title of *The Legend of Phyllis, with a Year of Song* (Longman and Co.). Several of the pieces, perhaps most of them, had previously appeared in print; but the gathering them from the various periodicals which they graced, and giving them in this collected form, is a boon to the public. If to read a number of detached poems straight off, with unflagging interest, be a proof of their excellence, then is this volume filled with the right sort of stuff, for it has stood the trying test successfully. The love-songs and idylls of which it is mostly composed are marked by delicate grace, a pleasant play of fancy, epigrammatic neatness, and musical expression.

A German publisher (Wolf Peiser, of Berlin) sends a learned treatise on *Benedict Spinoza, in his Relation to the Philosophy and Natural Science of Modern Times*, by Dr. S. E. Löwenhardt. This, indeed, is a work much beyond our present opportunity of critical examination, but the author is known to be one whose treatment of such a theme is sure to deserve the best attention of German scholars and students of philosophy. We are content to leave him in their hands, with his own reputation to commend his book.

THE SANDRINGHAM ADDRESS.

The clergy of Sandringham, and tenantry of the Prince of Wales's estates there, presented to the Princess of Wales, on Tuesday week, a very respectful and affectionate address, in which they expressed their hearty sympathy with her late anxiety during the dangerous illness of her husband, and their joy and gratitude to God for the Prince's restoration to health. The address was read to her Royal Highness, in the presence of the Prince, by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, vicar of Sandringham; and the written copy, finely illuminated on vellum, was presented to her by Mr. James Freeman, one of the Prince's tenants. It was inclosed in a beautiful casket of carved oak, hexagonal in shape, and of an original design, made by Mr. John Cooper, cutler and silversmith, of St. James's-street. The Princess, in reply to Mr. Onslow, Mr. Freeman, and Mrs. Cresswell, who had brought her this graceful offering, gave them heartfelt thanks, and said she would earnestly strive to co-operate with her husband, as the landlord of Sandringham, to secure the health and comfort of the tenantry, so far as concerned the state of their dwellings in that village.

LIBERATED PARIS COMMUNISTS.

It was stated the other day in the French National Assembly that the number of prisoners yet awaiting their trial for different offences connected with the revolt of the Communists in Paris, between March 18 and May 27 last year, is about six thousand. But the courts-martial at Versailles have been very busy ever since Midsummer, and more than twenty thousand cases, great and small, have somehow been decided. Most of the poor, forlorn wretches, who seemed to have joined the ranks of social disorder from no settled political conviction, but from sheer recklessness, in their ignorance of the right and might of civil authority, and in despair of finding a better way to satisfy their natural wants, have been discharged from prison, sufficiently punished by several months' detention at Satory or elsewhere. It would have been well to have offered them a choice of industrial emigration. They are to be seen even now, sadly prowling to and fro in the quarters of Montmartre and Belleville, where they lately presented such a formidable array of martial force. It is a melancholy sight to watch the gathering of a few such disconsolate fellows at the door of a wine-shop, and to note their furtive glances of hatred and fear when the gendarmes or the sergeants-de-ville pass by; or to overhear the bitterly sarcastic complaints with which one will expose his destitute plight to his sympathising comrades, who seem to be in no better condition. Our Artist in Paris has made a sketch of such a group of luckless revolutionists, now cast adrift on the changeful sea of Parisian life.

Mr. Blair, the Liverpool County Court Judge, has resigned, owing to ill-health.

Mr. Edlin, Q.C., of Bristol, has been appointed Recorder of Bridgwater, in the place of E. H. Reed, deceased.

Mr. E. Erskine Harper, advocate, of the Middle Temple barrister-at-law, has been appointed legal assessor of Leith.

Twelve hundred colliers in the Forest of Dean struck work on Monday.

An explosion took place, yesterday week, at an ironfoundry near Merthyr Tydvil, by which one person was killed on the spot and others were severely injured. The building was completely shattered, and gigantic iron beams were snapped like rods.

The correspondence between the Lord Chancellor and the Judges on the subject of the appointment of Sir R. Collier is published. Lord Chief Justice Bovill supports the arguments advanced by Sir Alexander Cockburn, and complains also of some discourtesy to himself. Mr. Justice Willes thinks the appointment was legal, and within the terms of the statute.

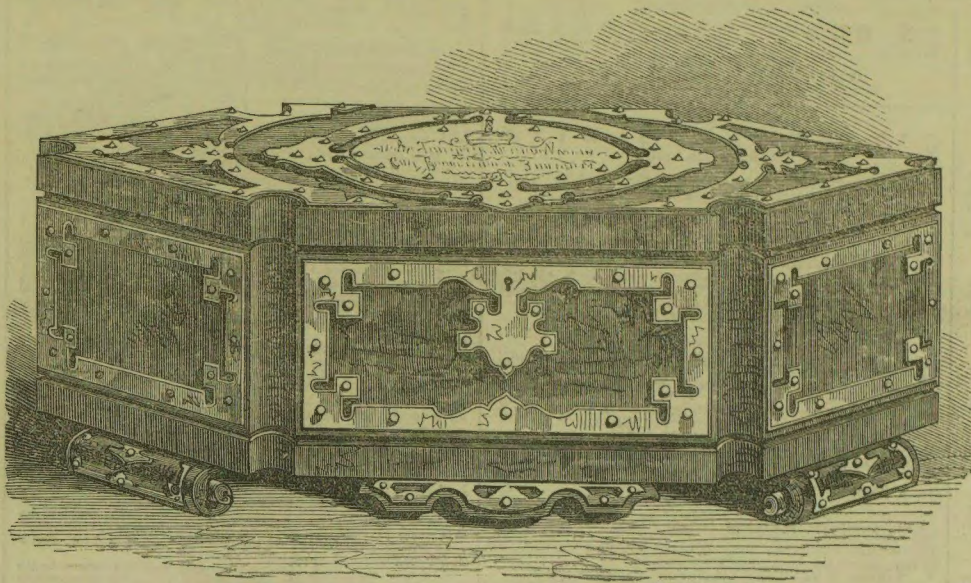
Our Board of Trade has awarded a gold watch to Captain Niels Christian Nielson, master of the Norwegian ship *Norskflag*, for having, on Sept. 18 last, rescued the survivors of the crew of the barque *Lord Stanley*, of Beaumaris, and for feeding and conveying them to New York, where he landed them on Oct. 25, for which services he declined to receive any payment. He treated them with the greatest kindness, especially the steward, who, when got on board the *Norskflag*, was so much exhausted that his life was probably saved by the judicious care and attention shown him.



LIBERATED FRENCH COMMUNISTS AT MONTMARTRE.
SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales from Sandringham, which took place last Saturday, is an occasion upon which to repeat our expressions of pleasure and thankfulness for his recovery from a protracted and dangerous illness. He had been kept there, in suffering and weakness, during three long months—having gone there on Nov. 6, two days after his leaving the house of Lord Lonsborough at Scarborough, and finding himself taken ill a week or two later. On Saturday last, as we have remarked, the detention of his Royal Highness at Sandringham came to an end. The Prince and Princess started, a quarter before one in the afternoon, in an open carriage drawn by a pair of ponies, the Princess driving. They were attended by General Sir William Knollys, Colonel Teesdale, the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey, Mr. Francis Knollys, and Mr. Holzmann. At the Wolferton railway station Mr. Lightly Simpson, deputy chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company; Mr. E. E. Durrant, a director of the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway; Mr. Robertson, superintendent, and other officers of the Great Eastern line, were in waiting to receive their Royal Highnesses and conduct them to the special train, which consisted of the two grand saloons specially constructed by the Great Eastern Company for the Prince and Princess, and two first-class carriages. There was a large assemblage of people at the station to witness the departure. The train stopped at Lynn junction, where five minutes were occupied in changing engines and entering on the Great Eastern main line. Here was a crowd of several thousand persons, who showed their loyalty by loud cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Some flags were hoisted over the line, forming a kind of triumphal archway, under which the Royal train passed. The Mayor (Mr. J. D. Thew) and the Aldermen and Councillors of Lynn, with the corporate officers, awaited the arrival of the train. The Mayor was invited by Sir William Knollys to approach the Royal carriage, and had the honour of shaking hands with the Prince of Wales and congratulating his Royal Highness on his improved health. Mr. L. W. Jarvis, steward of the Prince of Wales's manor in Norfolk, also had the honour of shaking hands and bidding his Royal Highness farewell. The train departed at ten minutes past one; Watlington junction was reached at 1.21, and Downham at 1.30. Here,



RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES: CASKET OF THE SANDRINGHAM ADDRESS.

as at every station, a crowd had assembled to see and cheer the Prince and Princess; and the train was stopped here, at the request of his Royal Highness, to receive the congratulations of Mr. H. Villebois, ex-master of the West Norfolk Hunt, who had a brief conversation with their Royal Highnesses. Ely was reached at 1.56, and the train passed through the station at a moderate pace, amid a ringing cheer from the people of the fen country who thronged both platforms. The train arrived at Cambridge at 2.17, and was to have remained there about six minutes; but, to mitigate the effects of the excitement at that station, the stoppage was reduced to one minute. There was an immense crowd on the platform; the cheering was deafening; the enthusiasm displayed was beyond all conception. In passing over the Cam the occupants of the Royal train had a glimpse of the University Eight at work in their boat. At Chesterford a brief stoppage was made, and the time lost at starting was nearly made up. The train arrived at Victoria Park junction at 3.35; Kew, on the North London line, at 4.10; and Windsor, South-Western station, at 4.45. Here the Prince and Princess were received by Lord Bridport and Colonel Liddell. In consequence of the state of the Prince's health, only a limited number of persons were

admitted to the platform. Outside the station and along the route to the castle crowds of persons assembled, and flags were hung from nearly every house in the main streets of the town.

On alighting from the railway-carriage a hearty cheer was given for the Prince from those assembled, which was taken up by the vast assemblage outside as the Prince and Princess entered an open carriage and drove, not, as was expected, through the private grounds to the castle, but through the town. The Prince was continuously cheered by the crowds assembled in the streets, and frequently bowed his acknowledgments. He walked firmly to his carriage, and seemed to show but slight indications of the severe illness from which he is only now recovering. Their Royal Highnesses remained at the castle till Monday. They attended prayers on Sunday morning in the private chapel of the castle. They afterwards visited the mausoleum of Prince Albert, at Frogmore. In the afternoon, at half-past four o'clock, their Royal Highnesses attended St. George's Chapel, and occupied the Royal closet on the north side, over the communion rails. The Hon. F. Anson was the Canon in residence, the Rev. Mr.

Limpus and others of the clergy assisting at the service. The chant portion was Elvey in D, the anthem being "Plead Thou my cause" (Mozart). Sir J. G. Elvey presided at the organ. At the conclusion of the service their Royal Highnesses took tea with the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and Mrs. Wellesley, at the Deanery.

On Monday the Prince and Princess left Windsor at two in the afternoon, and continued their journey to Osborne. They were greeted with hearty cheering by crowds of the townsfolk as they drove from the castle to the railway station; the Mayor and Corporation also met them, and bade them farewell. The Royal special train arrived at Portsmouth at a quarter-past four, and drew up alongside the platform of the Queen's private station in the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, Gosport. Her Majesty's paddle-yacht *Alberta*, commanded by Captain Prince Leiningen, was berthed alongside the jetty of this station. The Prince and Princess of Wales were here met by Prince Leopold, their brother, and their little children, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George. They immediately went on board the Royal yacht, in which they crossed over to East Cowes, and were presently received by the Queen at Osborne House.



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GRAND SALE DURING THIS MONTH
AT PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Regent-street.
The Stock being found, at this annual Stock-taking, unusually heavy, a much larger reduction in price has been made in the whole of the Stock, and especially in the following articles:—
BLACK SILKS by the yard.
Black Silks made up into Skirts.
Black Silks made up into Costumes.
Black Silks made up into Polonaise.
Black Stuffs by the yard.
Black Stuffs by the yard of every description.
Mantles and Jackets in Seal.
Mantles and Jackets in Cloth.
Mantles and Jackets in Silk.
Evening Dresses, in Black, White, and Black and White.
Millinery, Bonnets, Caps, and Flowers.
Collars, Sleeves, &c.
The pattern Mantles and Dresses purchased in Paris as models are reduced to half price.
Observe the address, Peter Robinson, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, W.

ILLUSTRATIONS FREE OF THE NEW
COSTUMES AND MANTLES
on application to PETER ROBINSON,
Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

NEW COSTUMES, in ALL BLACK,
for £1 19s. 6d.,
including fully-trimmed Skirt and Polonaise,
at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS at
PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Peter Robinson has now on Sale
some very rich Black Silks, purchased in Lyons
very advantageously.

Excellent Black Gros Grains at 3s. 11d. to 5s. 9d. per yard,
and Glacés ——— for 47s. to 69s. the Dress.
And Superior and most elegant at 6s. to 12s. 6d. per yard,
during quality ——— for 23 12s. to 47 10s. the Dress.
Also Shades in Greys, Slat, Mauves, White, &c., equally cheap.
"If a Whole Piece is taken, a further reduction will be made."
Address for Patterns as above—256, Regent-street, London.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or
TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England
on approbation—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at
a great saving in price.
SKIRTS in New
Mourning Fabrics, } 35s. to 55s.
trimmed crapes, }

EVENING DRESSES.—NOVELTIES.
A handsome White or Black and White Tartan Dress,
with Tunic separately made, the whole trimmed with full ruffles
and frills,
for 1 guinea.
Also elegant Black or White Brussels Net Dresses
with Tunic, from 27s. 6d. to 55s.
Engraving forwarded free.
PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

PURE BULLION TARLATANS.
Stars, Spots, Stripes, and a variety of other objects,
in Gold or Silver, upon Black or White Grounds,
at 16s. 6d. (sufficient for a handsome Ball Dress).
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEEN.
Several Hundred Pieces Fast Black Double Pile,
at reduced prices, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard (very wide).
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE
YOKOHAMA SILK.
46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 21s. the Dress.
This Special Novelty can be had in every shade of colour,
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses.
Being made expressly for it, it can be obtained only from,
PETER ROBINSON, 103, Oxford-street, London.—Patterns free.

RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
A choice collection of Grenadines, 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. the Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

MADE BALL DRESSES.
Several hundred New Robes,
18s. 9d. to 100s. An elaborate Book of Engravings free.
The "Rowena," a most charming Dress, with ample trained skirt
in white or any colour, 1 guinea, a substantial box included.
Detailed illustrations post-free on application.

NOW SELLING, at REDUCED PRICES,
PRINTED CAMBRICS, PIQUES,
Muslins, Satines, Brilliant, &c., all of the
highest quality and from the best British and foreign printers.
Several thousand pieces, in every variety of design,
from 4s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. the Dress; also in all Plain Colours.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.

NOW READY, for LADIES' SPRING
DRESSES, NEW FABRICS IN NEW COLOURS.
A choice collection of useful materials, including
Silk Alpaca, Foreign Cashmere, Poles de Chèvre,
Spring Poplins, &c., from 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.

NEW MANTLES FOR THE SPRING.
Velvet Jackets, 3 gs. to 10 gs.
New Silk Jackets, 2½ gs. to 8 gs.
New Silk Mantles, 3½ gs. to 20 gs.
New Cashmere Jackets, 21s. to 3 gs.
New Cashmere Polonaise, 2 gs. to 14 gs.
New Cashmere Mantles, 21s. to 6 gs.
New Cloth Jackets, 21s. to 4 gs.
New Waterproof Mantles, Sleeves and Capes, 21s. to 12s.
All Seal Fur Jackets at reduced prices.
White Fur Jackets, 2 gs. to 4 gs.
New Opera Mantles in great variety.
The Illustrated Manual of Fashions for 1872 will be published
early in March.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

FRENCH SILKS (Extraordinary).
Nearly seven Thousand Dresses are now being sold at lower
prices than at any time during the last
year.
comprising the stocks of two French Manufacturers. Prices vary
from 2s. 6d. to 61s. the Robe.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S
MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE.
Next week we shall offer
Remains of Foxe's Stock of
Costumes, Underclothing, Fancy Goods,
Lace, and Flowers,
further reduced in order to clear at once
for Stocktaking.
2000 Pocket Handkerchiefs, mostly soiled
and slightly damaged.
6 for 1s. 6d., up to 6s. 9d. per dozen.
Henry Glave, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

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MONSTER CLEARANCE SALE.
Next week we shall offer
Remains of Foxe's Stock of
Costumes, Underclothing, Fancy Goods,
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for Stocktaking.
2000 Pocket Handkerchiefs, mostly soiled
and slightly damaged.
6 for 1s. 6d., up to 6s. 9d. per dozen.
Henry Glave, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS of every
description, suitable for Gentlemen's and Young's
Clothing, Knickerbocker Suits, Ladies' Jackets, and Mantles, at
very moderate prices.
CHARLES MEERKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse,
111 and 112, Hatton-garden, London.

NOTICE TO THE READER.—BAKER
and CRISP have now the honour of making to their
patrons their twentieth Spring announcement, and have this
Season to offer to ladies of all nations the largest and best-
selected Stock in the world at the very lowest remunerative Prices,
as will be seen by reference to the following lists. Patterns free to
any part of the world.

BAKER and CRISP'S THIS SEASON.
This Season's Plain Silks,
This Season's Fancy Silks,
This Season's Striped Silks,
This Season's Washing Silks,
This Season's Japanese Silks,
This Season's Burmese Silks,
This Season's White Silks,
This Season's Pink Silks,
This Season's Stray Silks,
This Season's Light Silks,
And Silks of every Shade, Tint, or Colour for Evening, Wedding,
Dinner, useful, and ordinary Wear.
Silks for Young Ladies, in all Shades.

BAKER and CRISP'S BLACK SILKS.
Semper Black Silks,
French Black Silks,
Drap de Lyons Black Silks,
Cashmere de Soie Black Silks,
Cordé Suez Black Silks,
Royal Ottoman Black Silks,
Gros Royal Black Silks,
French Figured Black Silks,
Japanese Plain Black Silks,
Japanese Figured Black Silks,
French Satin Black Silks,
Satin de Ture Black Silks,
Turquoise Black Silks,
Mantle Black Silks,
From 21s. 6d. to 3 gs.

NOTICE.—JAPANESE SILKS.
BAKER and CRISP hold the Largest Stock of Japanese
Silks in the world, every Shade of Colour and Pattern at Importers'
prices—viz., from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. the yard.
Japanese Silks, Plain .. 18s. 6d. to
Japanese Silks, Striped .. 27s. 6d. to
Japanese Silks, Shot .. Dress.
Japanese Silks, Checked ..
Burmese Silks, Plain .. 15s. 6d. to
Burmese Silks, Striped .. 25s. 6d. to
Burmese Silks, Figured ..
Burmese Silks, Washing ..
Chinese Silks, Plain ..
Chinese Silks, Figured ..
Chinese Silks, Craped ..
Indian Silks, Plain .. 21s. 6d. to
Indian Silks, Striped .. 39s. 6d. to
Indian Silks, Figured ..
Indian Silks, Washing ..
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S.—THIS SEASON'S
WASHING FABRICS.
This Season's Cambrics,
This Season's Percales,
This Season's Brilliants,
This Season's Piques,
This Season's Lawns,
This Season's Gingham,
This Season's Holland,
This Season's Jaconets,
Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
The entire Stock of several Manufacturers NOW SELLING
at 6d. to 1s. per yard—all less Half Season prices. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

WHITE PIQUES! WHITE PIQUES
EXTRAORDINARY.
2000 Pieces—
3d. to 1s. yard—White Piques,
6d. to 1s. yard—Plain Satteens,
6d. to 1s. yard—Striped Piques,
6d. to 1s. yard—Piques of every description.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SPECIALTY.
All the new tints in Alpaca de Soie, Arabian
Glaces and Burmese Lustres. Special Dyes having
been secured by BAKER and CRISP, are therefore
unobtainable elsewhere. Price 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
Full Dress Patterns free. 198, Regent-street.

FANCY DRESS FABRICS.
At BAKER and CRISP'S.
The largest Assortment in England, from 4½d. to
2s. 11d. per yard. Dress Fabrics for all times and
seasons. Patterns free. 198, Regent-street.

A NOVELTY.—DOLLY VARDEN
APRONS. Useful and very Pretty.
Post-free for 23 stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S MOURNING
DEPARTMENT. A saving of 25 per cent by purchasing
Black and Mourning Goods at 198, Regent-street. A choice from
the largest variety in England, from 6d. per yard.
Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

1500 ALBANIAN SHAWLS (Striped), on
White, Scarlet, Blue, and Black Grounds,
sent free for 10s. 6d., 15s., and 1 guinea.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, London.

JAMES CHAPMAN,
GENERAL MERCHANT,
and Importer of
Foreign Silks, Velvets, and Dress Materials.—Patterns free.

THE IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS
can only be procured at CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.
Prices, £3 10s., £4 15s., and £5 18s. for twelve yards. For scientific
opinions of these Silks see "The Queen," Jan. 7, "Englishwoman's
Domestic Magazine" for February, and "Graphic" Fashions for
June, 1871. Patterns free to any part of the world.

FOR WEDDINGS, BALLS, DINNER, and EVENING WEAR.
JAPANESE SILKS of the Richest Quality
are the most elegant dress a lady can purchase at the price—
viz., £1 11s. 6d. for 12 yards, or any length cut at 2s. 7½d. per yard.
Beautiful new shades now ready, including the new Peach Blossom,
Pink, Blou de Ciel, Mexico, Ponceau, Corise, Lavender, Silver Grey,
Black, White, Peach Blossom, Pink, White, Black, and more than
fifty shades of the most beautiful tints for Dinner or Evening Wear.
19s. 6d. 10 yards, 23s. 11d. wide. Any length cut at 1s. 11½d. per yard.
These charming goods are dyed to my own order, and I am the
Sole Registered Proprietor.—JAMES CHAPMAN, Notting-hill, W.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
DEMI-TOILETTE.—New Arrangement of
the Danish Silk-Finished Tinted Alpaca, as worn by H.R.H.
the Princess of Wales. Exquisite Shades in Pink, Rose, Ponceau,
Bleu de Ciel, Mexico, Slate-Grey, Eau de Nil, Gris, Argent, Lilas,
Ombre, Perle, Peach Blossom, Pink, White, Black, and more than
fifty shades of the most beautiful tints for Dinner or Evening Wear.
19s. 6d. 10 yards, 23s. 11d. wide. Any length cut at 1s. 11½d. per yard.
These charming goods are dyed to my own order, and I am the
Sole Registered Proprietor.—JAMES CHAPMAN, Notting-hill, W.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUIS OF HESSE.
COLOURED VELVETEENS.—The New
Patent Silk-Finish (as supplied by me to H.R.H. Princess
Louise of Hesse).—CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

IMPERIAL PRUSSIAN POPLINS.—This
novelty in Dress Fabric, especially adapted for country and
travelling costumes, combining durability with charming effect
and moderate price—viz., 12s. 6d. ten yards, or 1s. 3d. per yard.
A suitable Present for the Season, really worth 21 sterling.
JAMES CHAPMAN, Notting-hill, W.—Patterns free.

IRISH LINENS.
JAMES LINDSAY and CO., Donegal-place, Belfast, will
forward to any lady by express, on payment of £5 in
advance, Superior Danish Table Linens, Diapers, Sheetings, Pillow
Linen, Shirtings, Towellings, &c., and every other description of
Linen fabric for household use.
Patterns and price-list post-free.
James Lindsay and Co., Linen Merchants, &c., Belfast.

LADIES RETURNING TO TOWN.
The best French Patterns in dress are not generally adopted
until a season or two has passed over. The Messrs. JAY are now,
however, offering to their customers some very rich model French
Velvet Mantles, recently imported from Paris. They are from 25
to 35 per cent less than the original cost price.
These Mantles are the best and latest fashion of the day, and
ladies may be assured that it is an excellent opportunity for pur-
chasing Mantles well adapted to the approaching Spring Season.
JAYS',

RICH FRENCH SILK DRESSES.
Messrs. JAY are offering to their Patrons a number of very
rich Silk Dresses—the Skirts made up in Paris for models of
Fashion, at Reduced Prices, varying from 5 to 10 gs. on each Dress.
JAYS',

SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY
are always provided with experienced Dressmakers and Milliners,
ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to pur-
chasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning
require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take
with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials at 1s.
per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures,
and at the same price as if purchased at the London General
Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are
also given for household mourning, at a great saving to large or
small families.
JAYS',

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. beg
respectfully to state, in reply to numerous inquiries, that
their HALF-YEARLY SALE OF GOODS at REDUCED RATES
has commenced, and will be continued daily during the month of
February. Detailed Catalogues sent free by post on application.
Howell, James, and Co., Silkmercers to the Queen and Royal
Family, 5, 7, 9, Regent-street, London.

EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASE of the
very richest BLACK SILKS.
HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. beg to announce that they have con-
cluded a purchase of a very large consignment of the richest Black
Silks.
The goods referred to have been manufactured for a special order
by one of the most eminent firms in Lyons; their name woven in
each piece is a guarantee of excellence and good wear. They have
an unusually soft, rich, and brilliant appearance.
H. J. and Co., having purchased these Silks much below value,
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